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Established 1887

Victories by Moro's Party Called Brigades Backlash

ROME, May 15 (UPI)—The ruling Christian Democratic Party won major gains in local elections today in a ballot viewed as condemnation of the Red Brigades, the killers of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Early returns showed the Christian Democrats winning up to 6 percent more of the vote for city hall posts and regional government seats than in 1972.

The powerful Communist Party also gained in the two-day elections, raising its share of the vote by two percentage points.

A projection by the Doxa Insti-

tute of Public Opinion based on early returns said that the Christian Democrats won 42.8 percent of the vote, compared with 36.6 percent in 1972.

Doxa gave the Communists 27 percent compared with 25.3 percent in 1972. The Socialists were given 13.4 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent more than in 1972. Losers included the neo-Fascists, the Socialist Democrats and the Liberals.

The vote was seen as the first test of public reaction to the hardline stance, adopted by both the ruling party and the Communists, in refusing to negotiate with the Red Brigade terrorists who killed Mr.

Moro, whose body was found last Tuesday.

Another Shooting

As the votes were being tabulated, the Red Brigades claimed another victim, severely wounding the labor relations chief of an industrial firm in Bologna. Police said that three men and a woman shot Antonio Mazzotti, 48, of the Menarini truck-building firm in the chest and legs as he arrived at his office. Doctors said that he was in critical condition.

Shortly after the attack, a telephone caller told the Italian news agency office at Bologna: "This is the Red Brigades. Dr. Mazzotti of Menarini, the servant of the state, has been killed."

Police said that the gunmen escaped in a car, abandoned it near the shooting and continued fleeing on two motorcycles.

The Mazzotti shooting occurred in the aftermath of the Red Brigades claim that it was they who shot a Milan official of Mr. Moro's ruling Christian Democratic Party in the legs Friday, and leftist terrorists wounded an official of the giant Montedison chemical company in Milan on Wednesday and an Italian official of the U.S. Chemical Bank in Milan on Tuesday.

Rome Office Bombed

A few hours before the polls reopened this morning, Rome police said that leftist terrorists buried a bomb in the offices of a security-guard company in central Rome, causing light property damage but no injuries.

Although authorities reported no terrorist attempts to obstruct the voting, as had been feared, officials in Moschiano said that thieves had stolen the ballots. New ballots were printed hastily and the voting went as scheduled.

Authorities said that between 77.5 percent and 81.6 percent of those eligible voted in the provincial council races yesterday, slightly fewer than on the first day of the last provincial election. Between 65.1 percent and 85.6 percent of those eligible voted in the larger municipal races, they said.

More Than 40 Killed

More than 40 persons have been killed and at least 100 injured in clashes between security forces and demonstrators in 25 cities since January. The disturbances have caused millions of dollars of damage.

The unrest began with religious protests, but the dissidents have broadened their grievances speaking against housing shortages and a recent increase in gasoline prices.

Parts of the capital were closed after demonstrators warned Tehran's million motorists that their cars would be burned if found on the streets of the capital.

But the government, which has threatened a crackdown on any strikers, moved in tanks today while armored personnel carriers patrolled streets and sharpshooters took positions atop the vehicles.

Armed Units Hidden

Armed units were hidden in Tehran's government buildings and similar precautions were believed taken in Qom, Tabriz, Mashad and smaller towns in southern Iran.

Last week, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi took command of the troops who entered Tehran's Grand Bazaar and clashed with rioting Moslems.

European and U.S. firms said that they feared that the opposition would attempt to enforce a general strike outside the orthodox Moslem area around the Bazaar.

An Iranian newspaper warned the government last week not to confuse its known enemies with people who had genuine demands or those who wanted to see progress "with their own two eyes."

Peru Announces Austerity Plan

LIMA, May 15 (Reuters)—The Peruvian government today announced a stiff package of economic measures, including a 67 percent increase in the price of gasoline, to cope with a fiscal crisis.

At the same time, university and college classes were suspended because of fears of a repetition of the rioting that occurred last July after austerity measures were announced.

The new measures, the second part of a long-awaited economic austerity program, include the elimination of remaining subsidies on staple items such as gasoline, dairy products, bread and cooking oils.

Indian Inquiry Condemns Mrs. Gandhi's Emergency

NEW DELHI, May 15 (AP)—The long-awaited report of a government inquiry said today that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's regime declared an emergency in 1975 and arrested a number of opposition leaders merely so that she could remain in power.

The report, released in Parliament by Prime Minister Moraji Desai, said there was no evidence of an internal threat to India's security as Mrs. Gandhi had claimed or justify the imposition of authoritarian measures.

Thousands were detained during the 18-month emergency and a series of "totally illegal and unwarranted actions followed involving innumerable misery and suffering," concluded the commission of inquiry, headed by the retired chief justice, J.C. Shah, which heard scores of witnesses since hearings began in September.

Mrs. Gandhi, 60, "misused her position, abused her authority, and subverted well-established administrative procedures and lawful processes," it said.

In a vaguely worded note at the end of the report, the government said it would initiate "appropriate legal action" after careful examination of each individual case. The report contains numerous allegations against Mrs. Gandhi, her son, Sanjay, and officials close to her.

A Communist member of Parliament has already proposed a motion that would bar Mrs. Gandhi from holding public office again if she is found guilty of misuse of power.

Aside from finding the declaration of emergency "wrongful, illegal and unauthorized," the Shah Commission said that Mrs. Gandhi was responsible for directing the ar-

rest and detention of a number of respected citizens without authority of law, motivated solely by a desire to continue in power.

Legal proceedings have begun against the former Prime Minister and her son for refusing to testify before the commission. If convicted, they face a maximum sentence of six months imprisonment, a \$125-fine, or both.

C.M. Stephen, parliamentary leader of Mrs. Gandhi's five-month-old Indira Congress Party, denounced the report and the government's acceptance of it as instrumental of political vendetta.

He told Parliament that the Indira Congress would go to the people for their judgment of the commission's findings, indicating it may launch a protest movement.

**Judge Restricts Defense
As Trial of Orlov Opens**

David K. Shipler

courteous and well-reasoned defense of his activities, arguing that he had a right to criticize the government and, under the free-information provisions of the Helsinki agreement, to circulate that criticism. He had done so, he said, not to undermine the Soviet state, and not for political ends but out of humanitarian concerns.

Two other dissidents, Zviad Gamasakhvili and Merab Kostava, also went on trial today in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, for their activities in a Helsinki "watch committee" there. And a fourth activist, Alexander Podrabinek, who heads a group exposing Soviet abuses of psychiatry, was arrested last night in Moscow, friends said.

Until Mr. Orlov's arrest 15 months ago, he was a focal point for a growing coalition of varied forms of dissent, and those who turned out today to stand in front

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Sri Lanka Flood Toll 10

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, May 15 (Reuters)—About 10 persons have died in earth slides and floods and several thousands have been made homeless after heavy rain in Sri Lanka in the last few days, official sources said today.

According to the defendant's wife, Mr. Orlov, charged with "anti-Soviet agitation," made a



Mideast Jet Package Weighed by Senate

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI)—A sharply divided Senate, forced by President Carter to take a stand, moved today toward a decision on the proposed package sale of supersonic warplanes to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd and Minority Leader Howard Baker said they expected the Senate to go along with the administration's \$4.8-billion sale.

The senators scheduled up to 10 hours of debate—including a secret session on the proposed sale's impact on the Middle East arms balance—before voting.

The resolution before the Senate would disapprove the sale of 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia, 50 F-5Es to Egypt, 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel. If the Senate rejects disapproval, the administration will be free to go ahead with the sale. But if the Senate adopts the resolution,

the issue will go to the House of Representatives for a vote.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., indicated before the secret session that he would split with other pro-Israeli legislators and back the sale because of the support it would give the two moderate Arab states.

Congress can veto a major arms sale if both houses adopt a concurrent resolution of disapproval within 30 days of official notification, which came April 28.

Baker Opens Debate

Sen. Baker opened the debate by expressing concern over Israel's security and the effect of a massive infusion of arms into the Middle East.

"I have been deeply troubled at the way in which the President has linked them together as a 'package' deal, at the implications of the future.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Soviet-Cuban Force Seen as Big Threat

Saudis Grow Critical of U.S. African Policy

By David B. Ottaway

Riyadh (WP)—Saudi Arabia, the most important U.S. ally in the Red Sea region and increasingly throughout Africa, is becoming one of the sharpest overseas critics of what it regards as the Carter administration's policy of courting favor with black Africa by refusing to meet head-on the growing Soviet-Cuban challenge.

As the Saudis see it, the Soviet Union has now established its clear intention of intervening wherever possible in Africa and the surrounding region. This, they make clear in their soft-spoken way, is a direct threat to the Saudi kingdom that cannot be dealt with merely by verbal protests from Washington.

"It has been shown that this thing grows," the foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, said recently, referring to Soviet and Cuban influence in various African countries. "When Angola came, it was said to be a unique situation but it repeated itself in Zaire and in Ethiopia. So it does spread."

Afghanistan Coup

The recent coup in Afghanistan, resulting in the establishment of a Communist-dominated government there, has only served to confirm the Saudi fears about Soviet intentions. When Angola came, it was said to be a unique situation but it repeated itself in Zaire and in Ethiopia. So it does spread."

Limited Defense

Saudi Arabia is rich in oil and dollars and the situation "is not a financial problem," remarked Prince Saud, who describes his kingdom as a "small country" with limited means of defense. Something more than verbal protest from the United States has become a necessity," he added.

The Saudis are stepping up their financial assistance to pro-West African states threatened by the escalating Soviet-Cuban presence. It is not known by outsiders here exactly how much of the estimated

\$6.6 billion Saudi Arabia distributed in aid last year was earmarked for African countries. It is likely, however, that the amount easily surpassed the \$350 million given by the United States, making the Saudis an important asset in U.S. efforts to stem the Soviet-Cuban tide on the continent.

There is a notable irony in the new Saudi activist role in Africa and Saudi complaints about U.S. passivity toward the Soviet-Cuban challenge. Only a few years ago, the Nixon-Ford administration was pushing a somewhat lethargic Saudi government to do more to help the West contain the spread of Communist influence on the Arabian Peninsula. Now, it is the Saudis who are pressing the Carter administration on the same point in both Africa and the Red Sea region.

With the United States increasingly dependent on Saudi oil and backing for the besieged dollar, Washington can no longer afford to ignore the pressure from Riyadh. It has placed the Carter administration in the difficult position of having to reconcile the demands of its new black African allies with those of its most important Arab oil partners.

Cold War Theater

While these Arab states tend to view Africa mainly as a new cold war theater and the soft underbelly to their own exposed lands, much

of black Africa is preoccupied now with the problem of containing local forces threatening the national unity of various countries and that of ending white rule in southern Africa. On both counts, the Russians and Cubans have suddenly emerged as black Africa's most important allies.

The growing disagreement between Washington and Riyadh over the Carter administration's new Africa policy came to a head last year over the U.S. refusal to provide Somalia with arms after President Mohammed Siad Barre cut most of his ties to the Soviet Union and broke relations with Cuba.

The Saudis had been encouraging the United States to do more to wean Somalia away from the Soviet bloc for years before the Somali-Ethiopian war led to Mr. Siad Barre's break with Moscow. They were deeply disappointed when the split occurred and there was no "positive answer" from Washington, as Prince Saud put it.

Washington found itself under enormous pressure from its black African allies not to reward Somalia because it was regarded as a flagrant violator of Ethiopia's borders. Pro-Western Kenya, another neighbor fearing Somalia's territorial ambitions, was particularly insistent that the Carter administration reject Somalia's request for military assistance.

Cold War Theater

There was no explanation for the decision but it was believed to be linked to threats of sabotage by the extremists who have blocked the opening of the airport, 41 miles northeast of Tokyo, for seven years.

West Ponders Aid

Rebels Claim to Seize Two Key Zaire Towns

By Joseph Firchow

PARIS, May 15 (IHT)—Congolese rebels claimed to have seized two important towns in Zaire's southern Shaba Province today while Western governments studied whether to give military assistance—for the second time in 14 months—to President Mobuto Sese Seko's government.

Amid conflicting claims about the fighting, Zaire diplomats here confirmed the temporary loss of a key copper-mining town, Kolwezi, and a railhead, Mutshatsha, about 100 miles inside the former Katanga Province from the Zambian border.

Diplomatic sources said that the military threat to Zaire looked probably more dangerous than it was during the Shaba invasion last year when Katangese rebels were repulsed, short of Kolwezi, in the 80-day war by Moroccan troops airlifted aboard French military transports.

Shaba province is defended by the Zaire Army's 8,500-man Katanga Brigade, which had regained most of Kolwezi late today, the government said.

Fare Unclear

The fate was unclear of several thousand expatriates in Katanga—mostly Belgians, but also Frenchmen and about 100 Americans, mainly construction workers employed by Knut-Morrison.

Reports the Cuban advisors were leading or training the rebel force aroused sharp concern among Western diplomats. The official Zaire news agency said that Cubans were leading an invasion force of 4,000 men, mainly ex-Katanga gendarmes, who had infiltrated from Angola through Zambia on Friday.

If the Cuban role in Zaire is confirmed, it will put heavy pressure on the Carter administration to come to Zaire's aid more substantially.

Baker Opens Debate

Sen. Baker opened the debate by expressing concern over Israel's security and the effect of a massive infusion of arms into the Middle East.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

that had to be lit before they were thrown.

The extremists tried a separate raid Saturday, but when one of three cars carrying attackers to a radar station broke down, they were discovered by a security guard. All escaped.

The airport is to receive its first international flight Sunday, the arrival of a Japan Airlines cargo jet from New York.

Police were expected tomorrow to begin taking over some of the 36 structures near the airport known to have housed radical groups. Many of the buildings are on private land owned by farmers opposite the airport.

Special legislation was needed to enable police to seal or seize the buildings.

There was no explanation for the decision but it was believed to be linked to threats of sabotage by the extremists who have blocked the opening of the airport, 41 miles northeast of Tokyo, for seven years.

Second Cancellation

It was the second cancellation of a dedication ceremony for the airport, opposed by farmers whose lands were requisitioned for the project. Environmentalists who complain about noise and leftists who oppose the government.

The dedication first was scheduled for March 30, but on March 26 extremists slipped into the control tower and wrecked \$500,000 worth of radar and computer equipment before being arrested.

N

12 Month
High Low*As Polisario Continues Fight*

By David Lamb

NOUAKCHOTT. Mauritania—Two years after it began in earnest, the war in the Western Sahara drags on, with mounting military casualties, diminishing civilian support and no victory in sight for either side.

Men fight over empty tracts of desert, cousins turn against cousins, enemies become friends and allies become enemies, and no one is sure what the winner will get, if anything.

"Frankly, a Western intelligence analyst said, "I don't think there is a military solution to this war. No one's really winning and no one's really losing. It's in the end, I don't think there will be a winner."

The area at stake, the Western Sahara—the former Spanish colony of Spanish Sahara—is a phosphate-rich but otherwise forsaken expanse of desert the size of Colorado. It is bordered by the three nations involved in the war: Mauritania, Morocco and Algeria. Among its 50,000 or so people there is not a single doctor, engineer or university graduate—only nomads.

UN Sanctioned

Spain pulled out of what had been its colony in 1976, giving the northern two-thirds, where the minerals are, to Morocco. The poorer third went to Mauritania. This partition, sanctioned by the United Nations, granted the two nations administrative control but not sovereignty. The problem of "self-determination" was left for later.

Seeking independence of the Western Sahara from both Mauritania and Morocco is a 10,000-man guerrilla army known as the Polisario. It is a mobile, well-organized and militarily able force, supported by Algeria, but about half of its members are Mauritanians, so its motives may well go beyond liberation of the Sahara.

Against the Polisario stands the army of Mauritania, which has grown from 900 to 18,000 men in the last seven years. Mauritania's war costs are partially underwritten by Saudi Arabia. Also supporting the Mauritanian government with 10,000 additional troops is an easy ally, Morocco. Until 1969, Morocco claimed not only the Sahara but Mauritania, too.

The Polisario, operating from Tindouf in southwest Algeria, is concentrating its attacks against Mauritania, the weaker sister in the Mauritania-Morocco alliance, hoping a cripple Mauritania economically and scare away the 700

French expatriates who keep the country's iron mines running.

Armed with Soviet-made machine guns, SAM-7 antiaircraft missiles and plastic explosives, the Polisario has succeeded in making the 400-mile train journey from the mines at Zouerate to the port of Nouadhibou so hazardous that Mauritanian locomotive engineers struck for five days recently demanding better security. One exports to Europe have remained steady, but disruption of the rail line has forced Mauritania to rely increasingly on its stockpiles.

The well-trained but ponderous equipped Moroccan forces have taken up garrison duty along the rail line and around Zouerate. Twice last year, in May and July, the Polisario attacked Zouerate. In the May attack they killed a French doctor and his wife, kidnapped six French nationals (who were re-

French pilots fly frequent reconnaissance missions in the area, and France has about 100 military advisers and technicians here. French officials have left no doubt that if French nationals are threatened, they will go to the aid of Mauritania, a former colony.

No Negotiation

"This is a conflict created and carried out by Algeria," the acting foreign minister of Mauritania, Ahmed Ould Sidi Baba, said in an interview.

Mauritania bases its claim to the contested portion of the Sahara largely on the fact that the people there are of the same Berber extraction as the Mauritanians. From independence in 1960 to 1974, no one contested Mauritania's claim.

In November 1975 President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania met in Bechar, Algeria, to discuss the Sahara question with Algerian President Houari Boumediene. According to both Mauritanian and informed impartial sources, President Boumediene told President Daddah that he

would have to choose between Algeria and Morocco.

"I choose Mauritania," President Daddah replied.

"Then," Boumediene is reported to have said, "I will put an end to Mauritania. It will disappear from the world."

Access to Atlantic

The vendetta that followed partly explains Algeria's support for the Polisario. Algeria also is interested in keeping King Hassan of Morocco in check, and in gaining access to the Atlantic Ocean, which the Sahara offers. For his part, King Hassan, one of the most pro-Western of the Arab leaders, is suspicious of what he considers Algeria's expansionist intentions and of Communist influence in Africa. He wants to unite the Saharans with the Moroccans, to whom they are also ethnically similar, and be interested in protecting the Sahara's phosphate reserves.

The Polisario was formed in 1972 after demonstrations by women and young people against the Spanish presence in the Sahara. There were 25,000 Spanish there then. The Polisario was backed initially by Libya and, ironically, by Mauritania. The war sputtered along for four years before becoming a major conflict in 1976, when the partition began.

Mauritania had hoped that the departure of the Spanish would lead to a merger of the Berber people, but it did not count on the fierce opposition from Algeria, which had long competed with Morocco for leadership in North Africa. After proclaiming a Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, the Polisario tried to penetrate the Moroccan sector of the region.

Then, last year, it changed strategy and started concentrating on Mauritania.

Half a dozen African countries recognized Saharan republic but in general Africa has chosen to ignore the war, apparently hoping it will go away. Two meetings of the Organization of African Unity scheduled to discuss the Sahara question have been canceled, one of them when only seven of 49 heads of state said they would attend.

Low-Key Attitude

The United States, the Soviet Union and Cuba have maintained a cautious, low-key attitude toward the conflict. Washington has questioned Morocco's use of three U.S.-supplied F-5 fighters based at Nouadhibou in Mauritania because King Hassan's government agreed to use such weapons only for defensive purposes. Morocco replied that since the northern section of the Sahara is part of Morocco it is only protecting its territorial integrity.

Last year 500 Mauritanians were killed in the war; twice the toll of 1976, informed sources said. But the war was actually touched few people, and there is no great enthusiasm for it in Nouakchott, the capital.

There is no sense of tension in Nouakchott, no preoccupation with doubt over the Mauritanian's continued existence. Businesses pay a 2 per cent tax on their receipts, and all salaried workers must contribute two to three days' wages each month to a defense fund. Otherwise, most of the 1.4 million people of this nomadic, Islamic country are largely unaffected.

In the end, no one really controls the Western Sahara except whoever happens to be there at the moment with a gun. And the guns are louder than any talk about continental unity. "I used to think," President Daddah said not long ago, "that you could build alliances on mutual ideologies. But I was wrong." Alliances are built on power."

© Los Angeles Times

There were those who wanted to change the system, those who wanted just to comment on it freely, and when Mr. Orlov's wife, Irina, walked into the yard in front of the courthouse, the supporters surrounded her and kissed her and wished her well. She could not help smiling—to keep from crying, she said—and when she emerged during the lunch break she was ecstatic at having seen her husband for the first time in 15 months.

"He looked good," she said. "He's lost weight, but he's cheerful, smiling."

Although Soviet law provides for open trials, the authorities went to some lengths to prevent detailed accounts of the court's proceedings.

Mrs. Orlov said that she was told not to take notes or she would be expelled.

Mr. Orlov's two sons from a previous marriage, Dmitri, 25, and Alexander, 23, smuggled tape recorders in under their shirts, but they were searched thoroughly and pushed to their knees on the way out. The recorders were confiscated. Mrs. Orlov said that she was also searched, although perfunctorily.

Not Under Stalin

Meanwhile, United Nations peacekeeping forces that surrounded about 80 Palestinian guerrillas infiltrators in areas relinquished by

Israel in southern Lebanon, won their first major victory today as the Palestinians were forced to pull out.

UN sources said that French, Senegalese and Swedish UN troops had ringed the area where the guerrillas were first seen Saturday 12 kilo-

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Israel Plans to Increase Area Of a Settlement on West Bank

TEL AVIV. May 15 (UPI)—Israel plans to expand the area of a Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, in line with a decision made by the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin in November, a government official said today.

The official, an aide to Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, denied a television report yesterday that plans were under way to build a city in the area, 2½ miles south of Jerusalem on the road to Hebron. Mr. Sharon is charged with carrying out settlement policy.

Mr. Begin's government, under intense criticism from the United States because of a decision to build Jewish settlements in the West Bank and in the Sinai, has frozen all new settlement activity in those areas.

"The government has decided that there will be no new settlements, and this will not be a new settlement, and we're not intending to build a city," the official said.

What will be built, he said, will be a shopping center-like area to serve the half dozen kibbutzim (communal settlements) near Hebron, known collectively as the Gush Etzion bloc. About 200 families live there.

The land on which the urban center will be built was purchased before Mr. Begin's government took office last June, Mr. Sharon's aide said. The government approved the project Nov. 9, he said—10 days before Egyptian President Anwar Sadat launched his peace initiative in Jerusalem.

10. The voices of children.

(Another good reason to call home.)

{An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Pakistan Allows Climbs

KARACHI. May 15 (Reuters)—Pakistan has given permission to 48 teams, about half of them from Japan, to climb in the Himalayas this summer, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported yesterday.

"Saudi Arabia should not be dis-

missed simply because it is an Arab

country. The threat it faces from

the Soviets and radical Arab coun-

tries is real. This demands innova-

tion and nuance in our foreign poli-

cies. It forces us to take a fresh

look," he said.

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BAR—RESTAURANT—ROOMS



FAINTING IN FORM — Honor guardman lies almost as he stood as others remain at attention during welcoming ceremony yesterday at the State Guest House in Tokyo for King Birendra and Queen Ashwarya of Nepal. The king is in foreground in the light coat.

For First Time Since Independence

Lebanese Cabinet Is Returned to Office

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT. May 15—For the first time since independence in 1943, the outgoing Lebanese Cabinet returned to power today in a last-ditch attempt to end a government crisis.

During a special Cabinet session at the Baabda presidential palace, Premier Selim al-Hossi withdrew the resignation of his government submitted April 19—and President Elias Sarkis approved the withdrawal.

Mr. Hossi and his eight-man Cabinet of technocrats resigned amid a furor over the government's handling of security following clashes last month between Syrian troops of the Arab League peacekeeping force and Christian rightist militias.

At the time, the Premier said that politicians representing the various factions and sects in the country should be given a hand in government.

Fire Brigades

The Beirut English-language daily like said that it was hoped that arsonists would be burned into fire brigades" by participating in the new Cabinet.

A further hopeful note occurred April 23 when a parliamentary committee of traditional politicians unanimously approved a platform for the next government that included a call for curbs on armed Lebanese and Palestinian groups.

However, when it came to negotiations over who would get what post on the next governing team, the politicians were unable to translate their agreement in principle into practical accord.

The decision to salvage the outgoing Hossi government clearly was a last resort of the political impasse.

Neither rightists nor leftists were enthusiastic about resurrecting the old Cabinet. Rightist former President Camille Chamoun, typified the attitude of many politicians by commenting, "It will not be a disaster."

However, Druze Deputy Majid Arslan complained that the old government "should be drowned, not resuscitated".

Meanwhile, United Nations peacekeeping forces that surrounded about 80 Palestinian guerrillas infiltrators in areas relinquished by

U.S. Embassy said that he had arrived just after 8 a.m., two hours before the trial and long before anybody but a few police guards. But still he was told the courtroom was full.

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UN sources said that French, Senegalese and Swedish UN troops had ringed the area where the guerrillas were first seen Saturday 12 kilo-

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As 1980 U.S. Count Nears

Ethnic Census Queries Assailed

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Plans for the 1980 census are meeting growing opposition from population experts, who charge that the Census Bureau has succumbed to pressure from ethnic groups and has cluttered the questionnaire with items designed mainly to enhance the political power of minority leaders.

Under current plans, all 73 million households in the United States will receive a form asking that all members be listed under one of 14 "races," among them Samoan, Eskimo and Aleut, in addition to white and black.

A question will be devoted to those of Hispanic origin, even though it would apply to only about 5 percent of the population. There is no place, except in a special long form that will go to one in five households, for those who wish to identify themselves as members of the larger ethnic groups, such as Polish, Irish or Italian.

"It's pretty appalling," said Prof.

Charles Westhoff, a demographer at Princeton University. "At the rate we're going, by 1990 everybody in the United States will be asked if they are Apache, Iroquois or Passamaquoddy Indians."

Questions Defended

Census officials defend the ethnic questions, saying they are a response to new legislation and to the legitimate interests of disadvantaged minority groups seeking a better count of their numbers. "We are addressing legislative intent and the needs of government," said Meyer Zitter, chief of the Census Bureau's Population Division.

Minority leaders make no apologies for exerting influence, even though it would apply to only about 5 percent of the population.

There is no place, except in a special long form that will go to one in five households, for those who wish to identify themselves as members of the larger ethnic groups, such as Polish, Irish or Italian.

"It's pretty appalling," said Prof.

After Group Demonstrates

Sears to Drop Its TV Ads On 2 'Sexy' Shows in U.S.

CHICAGO. May 15 (UPI)—Sears, Roebuck and Co., which has been picketed across the United States for its sponsorship of television shows that have themes of violence or sex, says that it no longer will sponsor "Charlie's Angels" and "Three's Company."

Wiley Brooks, a Sears spokesman, said that the decision was made because the shows "don't conform to our guidelines."

The case of "Charlie's Angels" include three young women playing private detectives whose purpose at times seem to be to wear bikinis. "Three's Company" is about three college roommates — two women and a man. The announcement was made Friday as demonstrators led by a minister who says that he cannot stand television's proliferation of sex, foul language and violence — arrived at Sears Tower — the world's tallest building and headquarters for the world's largest retail firm.

The pickets were led by the Rev.

German Police Raid A Neo-Nazi Meeting

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, May 15 (Reuters)—Police raided a meeting of neo-Nazis last weekend and found pamphlets expressing approval of the murder of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro, justice officials here said today.

An article in one pamphlet, which bore the name of the banned Nazi party, described Mr. Moro as "a rat who enriched himself at the expense of the community."

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funds. There's nothing sinister about it."

The Census Bureau is gearing up for the most costly and complex head count in history, scheduled to begin on April 1, 1980. It is expected to cost about \$875 million, four times that of 1970. The bulk of the new money is meant to improve reliability and extend "coverage." A census is taken every 10 years, and in 1970, it is officially estimated, about 2 million blacks, or about 1 in 13, were overlooked.

Troubling Questions

There are three questions on the 1980 form, tested last month in Richmond, Va., that trouble experts like Conrad Taeuber, a demographer who directed the 1970 count.

The first, labeled "Race," lists not only racial groups such as "white" and "black or Negro," but also nationalities and cultural groups. "We have enough trouble educating people about what race means without this," said Jean Ridley, head of the population statistics committee of the Population Association of America.

Mr. Zitter, of the Census Bureau, said there was a "good possibility" that this question would be altered to omit the term "race." But he defended the inclusion of small groups like the Samoans and Aleuts, saying that many were missed in the past when they had to write in their identities.

The second is the Spanish question, which reads: "Is this person's origin or descent Mexican-American, Mexican or Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, other Spanish, not Spanish." The critics contend that this question was meant to inflate the Spanish count artificially by encouraging essentially well-assimilated people to include themselves in the Spanish category.

Common Realities

Mr. Zitter said that such breakdowns were needed to help enforce voting rights, bilingual education and other legislation.

And although she conceded that Spanish was not a single ethnic group, Miss Martinez said that Spanish people mostly shared the "common realities" of poverty, poor education, unemployment and political weakness.

Prof. Abraham Jaffi of Columbia University, a specialist in Spanish-American demography, said that the new question would make it impossible to learn anything about such substantial groups as Dominicans in New York or the "Hispanos" in New Mexico, who would all be lumped under "other Spanish."

The third question on ancestry will appear on only the longer form that will go to one household in five. It asks about each member: "What is this person's ancestry?" It is "open ended," according to census officials, meaning each person can decide own origins.

Question of Ancestry

In the past, the census determined ancestry by asking for the birthplace of one's parents. But that was useless for determining rising ethnic consciousness among third-and-fourth-generation Americans. But the new question, demographers say, will produce a mass of incomparable and meaningless data. What for example, does a person enter on the form if it is his English, Indian, Irish and German ancestry? What do Jews do? The census does not ask religion, and someone entering "German Jew" would be grouped with Germans.

Further, Charles Keely of the Population Council in New York, raises the possibility that a first- or second-generation naturalized Pole would call himself "American" while a third-generation youth, affected by new ethnic awareness, would say "Polish."

Others, however, argue that ethnicity is a matter of what people consider themselves.

Mr. Zitter conceded that the solution was imperfect and that comparisons with previous censuses would be impossible. "But in each census you address new issues and problems," he said. "You've got to decide between continuity and change."

In the audience yesterday were 1,062 graduates, including a fairly



CHARLY ON A CHOO-CHOO — With what might be called a satisfied smile, Charly, the Hyacinth aria — parrot, that is — rides a miniature train at the children's amusement park in Geiselwind, West Germany. The big bird is one of the favorite attractions at the park near Frankfurt.

Kennedy Gets a Welcome From Mississippi Campus

By Jack Nelson

OXFORD, Miss. May 15—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., speaking at the University of Mississippi, where his brothers John and Robert were once hated symbols of federal law enforcement, said yesterday that Mississippi's efforts to achieve racial justice were "heroic" because they demanded change in deeply embedded elements of social tradition.

Sen. Kennedy, warmly received by an audience of several thousand at the university's commencement exercises, said that northerners, for their part, "had learned that injustice also wears a Northern face."

It had been almost 16 years since President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy sent federal marshals and then troops to the state to control rioting segregationists and to enforce the court order admitting James Meredith as the first black student.

Although traces of bitterness about the confrontation remain in parts of Mississippi, none was evident yesterday on the campus.

Sen. Kennedy was introduced as "one of the outstanding young leaders of our country" by Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., who during the years has made many political deals behind the scenes with the Kennedy brothers while maintaining a public posture of defying attempts to desegregate.

Sen. Kennedy commended Sen. Eastland for his dedication to public service.

The sight of Sen. Kennedy, wearing a "Big Jim" button and a Confederate colonel's emblem in his lapel, and exchanging compliments with Sen. Eastland, was so unusual that a Mississippi newsman, slapping himself for emphasis, said, "I can't believe this is really happening."

The two senators referred to each other as "Ted" and "Big Jim" and Sen. Eastland said that in 15 years of association with Sen. Kennedy on the Senate Judiciary Committee he had found him to be "a man of his word, a hard worker, a tenacious fighter for what he believes to be right, and a member who does his homework and is always prepared to sustain a position he advocates."

Sen. Eastland, 73, is retiring this year and under the seniority system his powerful position as Judiciary Committee chairman will pass to Sen. Kennedy, 46.

In the audience yesterday were 1,062 graduates, including a fairly

Says He Thinks President Has Done Quite Well

Meany Belittles Differences With Carter

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, May 15 (WP)—George Meany sought yesterday to smooth over differences between President Carter and organized labor about how to fight inflation, but the AFL-CIO president reiterated his opposition to Mr. Carter's call for voluntary wage restraint by unions.

Denying recurrent reports of increasing hostility between him and Mr. Carter, Mr. Meany said he would support the President again over any known Republican challenger and would not encourage a "dump-Carter" move among Democrats in 1980.

"By and large, I think he's done quite well," Mr. Meany said, appearing to go out of his way to play down any appearance of a serious rift between the AFL-CIO and the White House.

Appearing on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program, Mr. Meany said the AFL-CIO was "disappointed" with some of Mr. Carter's actions just as he was sure that Mr. Carter was "disappointed" with the AFL-CIO's rejection of specific wage-cut targets at a White House meeting Wednesday.

Denies Confrontation

But there was "no confrontation," Mr. Meany said, adding: "Once in a while I have disagreed with him, and I suppose I'll have more disagreements from time to time, but basically I support him."

Mr. Meany's assessment came as the administration and organized labor rebounded from last week's quarrel and prepared for this week's joint effort to win Senate approval of labor-law revision. Labor is counting heavily on Mr. Carter for help in breaking a threatened filibuster against the bill.

Sen. Kennedy, who received standing ovations at the beginning and end of his speech, provoked laughter when he said that he asked Sen. Eastland, "How can you invite a Kennedy to speak at the University of Mississippi?" and the senator replied, "Because I'm not running for re-election."

Sen. Kennedy spoke of "the enormous accumulation of power by the federal government over the past decades" and suggested that changes may be necessary if citizens are to have more control of their lives.

Los Angeles Times

mentioned, I would be all-out in support of Jimmy Carter today," he said.

Asked if he would participate in

New Governors Are Reported In Afghanistan

BELGRADE, May 15 (AP)—The Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan today published a list of new governors for 20 of the nation's 27 provinces, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Kabul.

The new governors will take their new posts today from commanders of military districts who performed military and civilian duties in the provinces during the recent state of seige.

Tanjug said that the nomination of the new governors was the first measure aimed at settling the state administration after the coup.

The agency said the governors were all members of the People's Democratic Party of Premier Nur Mohammed Taraki.

a "dump-Carter move," Mr. Meany said, "No sir, I would not."

If the Democrats are going to dump Carter, the Democrats are going to have to do it," he added.

The Wednesday meeting, which was described as tense and heated at times by both administration and labor sources, was the latest in a series of encounters that have prompted speculation of bad feeling between the 83-year-old labor leader and the President.

Mr. Meany denied that, too, saying reports of incompatibility and inability to communicate had been exaggerated by journalists who are "looking for blood on the floor."

At the meeting between Mr. Carter and the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the President specifically asked the council, which includes the presidents of most big AFL-CIO unions, to aim for smaller wage increases than they won in their most recent contracts.

"We couldn't deliver that . . . We don't negotiate contracts," said Mr. Meany. "Bring the prices down, and I'm quite sure that wages will stay down . . . I don't think there's any question on that."

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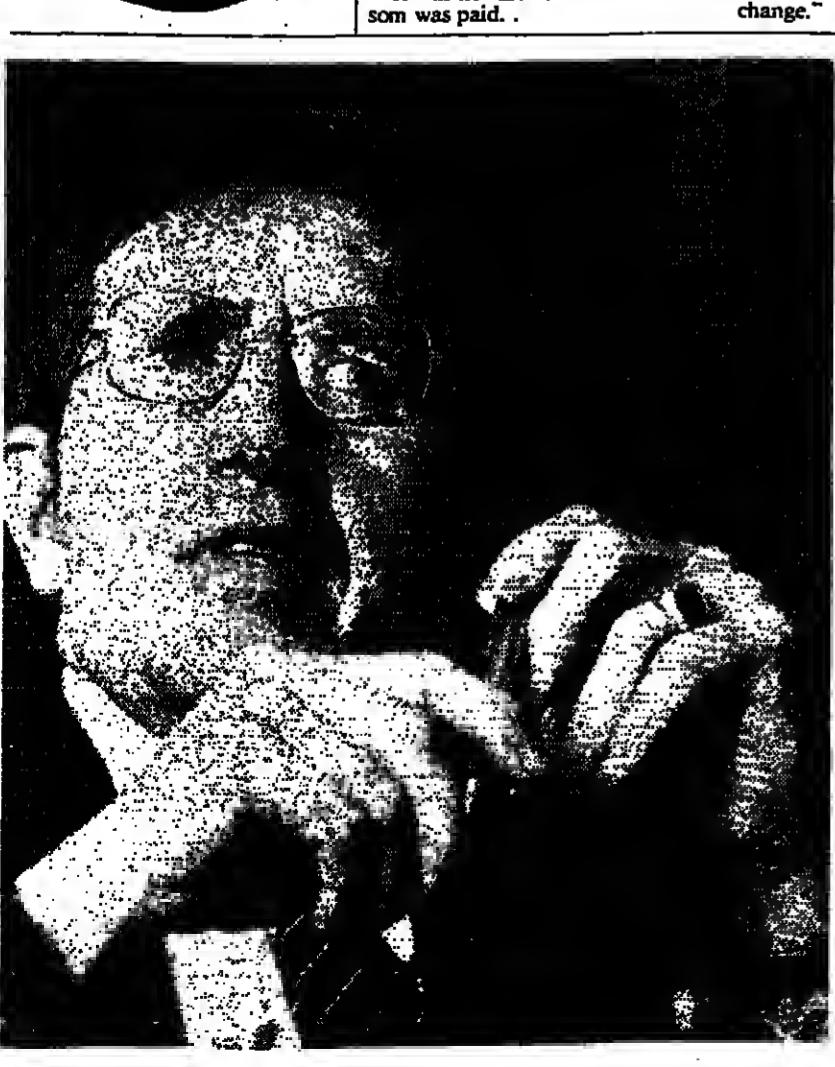
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Spanish Magazine Mixes Sex, Politics

By James M. Markham

BARCELONA (NYT)—"I hold the record in Spain," boasted Antonio Alvarez-Solis between bites of lobster salad. "I have been indicted 30 times. Every Tuesday, I go to court, and my lawyer tells me which judges to go to: No. 8, 18, 27. One judge suggested that I get a toga to get around the hills."

An irreverent bearded patrician, Mr. Alvarez-Solis holds another record. Every week, about 900,000 Spaniards buy his magazine *Interviu*, a combustible mix of sex photos and acid political commentary that has made him rich, keeps his lawyer busy with the libel suits — and has become a vanguard of press in post-Franco Spain.

"The ambition was to have a magazine with a circulation of 150,000," said the 47-year-old publisher, editor and columnist, recalling *Interviu's* humble beginnings in the spring of 1976. "Last October we got up to 1,120,000, but now we are finding our level. In the history of journalism in Spanish, there has never been a magazine with this high a circulation."

Formula Copied

PASADENA, Calif., May 15 (WP)—Astronomers at the California Institute of Technology and the Hale Observatories have discovered three more rings around the planet Uranus, bringing the total number of such rings known to eight.

"There may be one or two more still," said Dr. Peter Goldreich, Caltech professor of planetary science and one of the discoverers of the new rings.

The finding was made in March of last year when two teams of astronomers, one at a ground-based observatory in Australia and the other in a U.S. space agency airborne observatory, recorded the occultation of a distant star by Uranus.

An occultation is an eclipse in which an object moves between an observer and the radiation from another, more distant object. In this particular instance, Uranus came between astronomers and the light from a relatively bright star in the constellation Libra.

24 U.S. Paratroopers Injured in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, May 15 (AP)—Twenty-four U.S. Army paratroopers were injured today during a jump that was part of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise on this Mediterranean island, officials reported.

Witnesses said that the wind suddenly blew in gusts of more than 30 miles an hour as the paratroopers came down. Five were brought to a hospital here for treatment of fractures, but officials said they were not in serious condition. They said the others had bruises and some rib injuries.

The paratroopers are members of the 509th Infantry Regiment, based in Vicenza, Italy.

Burma Accuses Bangladesh in Border Attacks

RANGOON, May 15 (AP)—Burma's official news agency has blamed Bangladeshi border guards and a Moslem insurgent group for attacks on Burmese border posts.

The agency Saturday released a chronology of disturbances which it said were caused by the border guards, a Moslem insurgent group led by A.B. Zaw Phaw and some Bangladeshi citizens who fled Burma after immigrating authorities began checking citizenship papers.

It said that the border guards and others made sporadic attacks on small immigration and customs outposts. The Moslem insurgents fired on a Burmese police outpost at Taungbro, near the border, on April 19, 25 and 26, the agency said.

The agency also alleged other minor attacks, including looting and arson, by Bangladeshi citizens who fled Burma to evade checks by immigration authorities. It said they were supported by Bangladeshi border guards.

About 23,400 persons have fled from 4,395 homes in Buthidaung township near the Bangladeshi border to evade the immigration checks, the agency said.

Nudity and Insults

who hold, or held, political and economic power in Spain.

The cover of *Interviu*, invariably graced by a naked woman, grabs at Spaniards, shakes them by their inhibitions. "Lola Flores: I Do It Every Day," "The Duke of Tovar: Only Rightists Are Patriots," "Subnormals: Not Allowed to Make Love," "The Magician of the Zarzuela Speaks: Exclusive Interview With King Juan Carlos," "Fascist Bullfighters: Murderers of Workers."

Mr. Alvarez-Solis said that the photo-style displays inside *Interviu* bore him personally, but he defended them as a necessity. "We Spaniards today need a lot of things — to take off our clothes, to insult each other. We have not been able to do this in the past, and now we need to. I maintain the thesis, which some judges have accepted,

that there are some people who need to see naked women. I think that society should strike its own balance on this, develop its own antibodies."

Spanish judges and the publishers of the nation's sex magazines have reached a kind of standoff, something less than a gentlemen's agreement under which fully naked women are kept for the inside of the magazines. But among scores of pending court cases against Mr. Alvarez-Solis for causing "public scandal" is one for having some *Uma* back published nude scenes from a movie that is now playing in Barcelona. "We are living in a period of legal uncertainty and incoherence," the publisher said.

One of *Interviu's* iconoclastic quirks is rattling the skeletons of the Spanish Civil War, a traumatic past that many Spaniards are inclined to repress so as to avoid poisoning the present. Dwelling on the fratricide seems to have some roots in Mr. Alvarez-Solis' family history. His father was an editor of *El Debate*, a rightist Catholic newspaper that before the war dabbled in liberal ideas. "He was always moving to the left," Mr. Alvarez-Solis said.

Dredging up the crimes of the can be a dangerous and costly business as the publisher faces suit over the activities of the powerful Roson family in Galicia during the Civil War. The article detailed charges by survivors that the Rosons had viciously hunted leftists after Franco's rebellion against the Second Republic in 1936. One member of the family is today the president of Galicia's new regional government; another is civil governor of Madrid.

According to Mr. Alvarez-Solis, in November, four days before the article was to appear, Gen. Luis Roson, another member of the clan, appeared at *Interviu's* Barcelona office and announced that the issue of the magazine would be seized by court order if the article was not withdrawn. It was Mr. Alvarez-Solis tried to publish an amplified version of the article last month but was forced by court order to rip the offending chronicle from the magazine.

Some Spaniards maintain that *Interviu* can be wildly inaccurate — a former Franco minister said sarcastically that he will give the proceeds of his pending lawsuit against the magazine to a fund to promote journalism — and even Mr. Alvarez-Solis acknowledges occasional errors. "Spanish journalists are like bomber pilots who learn to fly before they learn how to take off," he said. "And sometimes their bombs miss. Sometimes they hit a hospital."

Even so, the publisher insists that *Interviu* is playing a vital role in forcing "a cultural rupture" with the past in the face of Spaniards who are unjustifiably obsessed with a fear of "this frightening ghost called destabilization."

Olympic officials said there is an average of 30 passengers weekly to and from Albania paying the 4,000

drachma (\$110) return fare. Pilot Nikos Koussous said, however, that on one flight he brought only four travelers from Tirana.

Passengers to the country of 2.5

million, whose policy is to restrict

foreigners to a minimum, have so far mostly included Greek and Al-

banian diplomats, commerce offi-

cials, and persons with relatives in

the Western world.

The once-weekly round-trip flight from Athens to Tirana was inaugured early last month. It is the sole commercial flight existing between a Western country and the small, self-isolated, strictly ortho-

dox Communist republic on the

East-West European frontier. The

link is described by experts as vital

for current Albanian policy and to

keep an open door after the deteriora-

tion of ties with its longtime ally, China.

30 Passengers

The connection is made by

Olympic Airways as an extension

to the domestic route between

Athens and the northern frontier city of Ioannina. It means a further

half-hour flight into Albania for the

twin-engine, 64-seat YS-11.

Not Economics

But a Western diplomat said:

"It's not a question of economics.

The diplomatic and political con-

siderations are far more import-

ant."

The steadily improving Greek-Albanian ties began in 1971 with the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of ambassadors, terminating the technical state of war which had prevailed for 30 years. It meant that Greece in effect dropped its claim to northern Epirus, or southern Albania, which boasts some 150,000 Greeks and was the cause of friction.

An initial \$1.5-million trade-ex-

change agreement in 1971 has

grown to \$27 million this year.

This, however, still represents only

0.7 percent of Greece's total trade

exchanges. Greek exports to Al-

bania mainly steel, ores, chemicals,

pharmaceuticals, and other indus-

trial goods. It imports Albanian oil

and byproducts, asphalt, electric

energy, timber, skins and hides.

A Greek minister first visited Al-

bania in 1976. The return call to

Athens was made by Albanian Commer-

ce Minister Mehdi Hoxha in May of last year.

Speeches Cited

Albanian officials in Athens

point to recent speeches by their

leaders as evidence of Tirana's de-

sire to strengthen ties with Greece.

These were mainly by the first sec-

retary and head of state, Enver Hoxha, to the party's seventh con-

gress in 1976. They also cite a

speech by Premier Mehmet Shehus

last year, and more impressively the

tour in March of Greek-populated

area in southern Albania by Mr.

Hoxha during which he urged them

to preserve their Greek culture and

language.

"This was an amazing break with

the past," said a Greek official,

adding: "The Greek minority's ex-

sistence was not even mentioned

before."

Sharks Off U.S.

Food for Cuba

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI)—Relations between the

United States and Cuba may not be

improving much but Cuba is the

only country permitted to fish for

sharks within the U.S. 200-mile

fishing limit.

The State Department said last

week that Cuba will be allowed to

take up to 1,000 tons of sharks a

year from the Gulf of Mexico and

the Atlantic Coast.

The Cubans intend to fish for

small sharks for food, said a

spokesman for the State Depart-

ment's Bureau of Oceans and Inter-

national Environmental and Sci-

entific Affairs.

Laboratory Problems

In a real outbreak of smallpox it

is hardly necessary to test every vic-

tim. But when the virus is ex-

tinguished, every single suspect case

must be tested, since the success of

the venture depends on finding ev-

ery smallpox victim.

From the laboratory worker's

viewpoint the work is more difficult

and time-consuming when there is

no smallpox virus to be found. In

many cases it only takes minutes to

recognize a real smallpox virus un-

der the electron microscope. Dr.

Nakano said, but there are other

viruses in the pox group that look

much like it.

Meanwhile, public health offi-

cials are taking steps to prevent any

epidemic. The center has prepared a

detailed plan titled Comprehensive

Action in a Smallpox Emergency,

for dealing with any reappearance

of the disease.

Vaccines in Reserve

The plan took months to put to-

gether and fills a large loose-leaf

notebook. Dr. Michael Lane, direc-

tor of the center's Bureau of

Smallpox Eradication, said that it

had been sent to every state health

department in the country.

Presumably the most likely emer-

gency would be the accidental re-

lease of virus from a laboratory,

Obituaries**William Lear, Inventor Of Small Jet, Car Radio**

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT)—William Powell Lear, 75, the industrialist who pioneered the small corporate jet plane and who invented, among other things, the car radio, the automatic pilot for aircraft and the eight-track stereo cartridge, died yesterday of leukemia in Reno, Nev.

His friends and associates remembered him as an energetic, exuberant man for whom 18-hour days were routine. They remembered him, also, for his generosity and loquaciousness.

Some also recalled Mr. Lear's enthusiasm for projects, as when he proclaimed that one of his inventions, a steam-powered car, was the antidote for automobile pollution.

Mr. Lear's friends recalled that he was always searching for a new project. In 1967, after selling for \$28 million, his interest in the Lear Jet Corp., which he had founded, became bored with retirement.

He turned his malaise by plugging into a new project, the steam-powered auto. And while that plan was in the works, he began designing a small jet plane called the Learstar 600. After that, he set out to develop a Learfan business jet that would be twice as fast as and more economical than the conventional corporate jets in use.

"Before anyone ever flew supersonically, Bill was living that way," a friend said of him.

His spindness for a high-pressure life, Mr. Lear often said, was cultivated in Chicago, where his mother, divorced from her husband, had moved from Hannibal, Mo., where Lear was born on June 26, 1902. While attending public schools, he worked in his spare time at shoe shining, and although his inventive skills were apparent to his teachers, his creativity was continually frustrated by economic circumstances. He decided, at the age of 12, to leave those circumstances behind.

"I remember working out a blueprint for my future when I was 12," he said many years later, when he had accumulated an estimated \$75 million. "I resolved first to make enough money so I'd never be stopped from finishing anything; second, that to accumulate money in a hurry—and I was in a hurry—I'd have to invent something that people wanted, and third, that if I ever was going to stand on my own feet, I'd have to leave home."

He left home at 16 and joined

William Lear
... in 1970.

the Navy, where he studied radio in World War I.

His naval training proved useful when, in the early 1920s, Mr. Lear invented and sold to the Motorola Corp. a design for the first practical automobile radio. This was his first patent, to be followed by about 150 others, in such fields as radio, electronics, aviation technology and auto engineering.

Mr. Lear's associates said that the inventor had had an eclectic career, marked by the individuality that characterized such contemporaries as Henry Ford. In World War II, for example, Lear Inc., which Mr. Lear had founded in 1939, did \$100 million worth of business supplying spare parts to the U.S. armed forces. And soon after the war, he produced the lightweight autopilot, considered by many to be his most famous invention. The autopilot is a device that uses electronic impulses to stabilize an airplane and enables it to fly automatically on a fixed course. By adjusting a few knobs, a pilot can fly without manual steering and land or take off in inclement weather.

Mr. Lear's design for the original Learstar jet, which opened the market for small corporate jets, was controversial. Critics said that the plane was vulnerable to icing of its exterior surfaces, and there were several crashes. Business suddenly dropped, and Mr. Lear sold his concern to the Gates Rubber Co. of Denver.

The engineers at Gates overhauled the design of the plane, and in a few months it was once again popular among corporate buyers.

Boredom was his nemesis. Mr. Lear said, and to avoid it, he sometimes went on binges that involved full days of work and full night of crap shooting. His friends recalled that he was a great party-goer and party-giver, with a proclivity for flamboyance and attractive women.

Flamboyance was something that Mr. Lear said he thrived on. Once, in an effort to expand the sales of his company, he flew to the Soviet Union in his own plane, becoming the first private American flier to do so.

—PRANAY GUPTA

Alexander Kipnis

WESTPORT, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Alexander Kipnis, 87, a world-famous basso who starred at

the Metropolitan Opera for a decade, died yesterday at a convalescent home.

Mr. Kipnis was born in the Ukraine and began his singing career in Hamburg in 1919 and made his debut at the Met in New York City in 1940.

He left the Metropolitan in 1949 and became a voice instructor at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City.

He had been a Westport resident since 1942. His son, Igor, is a noted harpsichordist.

Before World War II, Mr. Kipnis performed at the Wagner festivals in Bayreuth, Germany, and was also principal basso at the Vienna State Opera.

He won critical acclaim for his roles in the operas "Boris Godunov," "Parsifal," "Die Gotterdamerung" and "Faust."

Claude Bellanger

PARIS, May 15 (NYT)—Claude Bellanger, 68, publisher of the French newspaper Le Parisien Libere, vice-president of the Agence France-Presse news agency and longtime president of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, died Saturday at his home here after a short illness.

During the German occupation in World War II, Mr. Bellanger, a professional newspaperman, became one of the chief organizers of the clandestine press of the Resistance. He was arrested and sent to a concentration camp in Germany.

When the Liberation occurred, Mr. Bellanger was freed and became part of a group that in 1944 founded Le Parisien Libere as an organ of the more conservative wing of the Resistance. He was named general manager and stayed at that job for the next 33 years, taking over as publisher last year after the death of the paper's chief shareholder, Emile Amaury.

In the mid-1970s, Mr. Bellanger found himself in one of the bitterest labor disputes in the history of the French press. The dispute, over a plan to streamline production with the dismissal of hundreds of employees, led to nearly 20 months of occupation of the paper's two Paris plants and to a series of nationwide newspaper strikes.

In the end, he negotiated a compromise largely favorable to management, although the paper became a tabloid and lost half its circulation. Daily circulation is now less than 400,000.

Louis Zukofsky

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT)—Louis Zukofsky, 74, considered by critics as one of the most accomplished of American poets, died Friday in Port Jefferson, L.I.

Although Mr. Zukofsky's name was not very familiar to the public, he was well known among poets. He had recently completed "A," a poem composed of 34 sections, to be published this fall by the University of California Press. "Propositions," a book of criticism, also is scheduled for release by the same publisher.

Peter Pollack

SARASOTA, Fla., May 15 (AP)—Peter Pollack, 69, a prominent photography historian and curator, died Saturday at his residence here.

Mr. Pollack's best-known work was a 1958 book, "The Picture History of Photography," which was translated into five languages.

How to speak one language very effectively in Europe... Advertise in the International Herald Tribune.

Longest Serving Prime Minister**Australian Sir Robert Menzies, 83, Dies**

SYDNEY, May 15 (AP)—Sir Robert Gordon Menzies, 83, Australia's longest serving Prime Minister who guided the country's postwar development, died today at his home in Melbourne, the government announced.

Sir Robert, the son of a country storekeeper, had been living in retirement since 1966.

He dominated Australian politics as Prime Minister from 1949 to 1966 and also headed a wartime coalition government from 1939 until 1941.

A staunch conservative, lawyer, orator, Anglophile, and cricket fan, Sir Robert was unwaveringly loyal to the British Crown, loved good food, cigars and witty conversation, and made no attempt to hide his contempt for journalists, socialists, and the United Nations.

Created Coalition

A brilliant parliamentarian and politician, he put together the Liberal-Country Party coalition which ousted the Labor government in 1949, when Australia was bedeviled

by strikes, taxes, wartime restrictions and worried about Communism.

The need for capital investment and defense partners as well as his own sympathies kept Sir Robert's governments in close alliance with the British and Americans. Sir Robert never developed as intimate ties with his Asian neighbors as he had with London and Washington.

He also despised the United Na-

tions as a stamping ground for the inconsequential and never warmed to the new countries of Africa and Asia. Accused once of having a superiority complex, he replied:

"Considering the company I keep in this place, that is hardly surprising."

"I am a reasonably honest descendant of the Scottish race," he remarked on another occasion.

Born in a small town in the southeast Australian state of Victoria, he was one of five children and attended Wesley, a leading private school, and Melbourne University on scholarships. He won first-class honors in law and became a successful member of the bar.

After eight years in the Victoria state legislature, he was elected to the federal House of Representatives in 1934. Five years later, after Cabinet service as attorney general and minister for industry, he became the third youngest prime minister in Australian history at the age of 44.

He resigned in 1941 because of tensions within his own party and lost the subsequent national election. But he took an important role in the war Cabinet and returned to power in 1949.

Queen Elizabeth II knighted him in 1963 and three years later he handed over the government to the late Harold Holt, the federal treasurer. Before stepping aside, he won Parliament's endorsement for Australia's entry into the Vietnam War in support of the United States.

Occasional Letter

After his retirement, he wrote his autobiography, "Afternoon Light," and confined his political activities to an occasional letter to the editor.

"All Australians will mourn his passing," said Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, a protege of Sir Robert. "He gave his party and his country inspiration."

Among the other changes are the reinstatement of entrance examinations for colleges are the re-establishment of special or "key" schools for bright students, and below-average learners, who will now have a chance to excel among their own.

During the Cultural Revolution, however, has evidently aroused considerable controversy in China, as it has in the United States, where it is known as "tracking" and arguments being advanced for and against tracking in China appear to be much the same as those in the United States.

New Elite

According to Susan Shirk, a professor of political science at the University of California at San Diego, who recently completed a tour of Chinese schools and colleges, some teachers are worried that the new system will help both bright students, producing "men of talent" for China, and below-average learners, who will now have a chance to excel among their own teachers.

In the last year and a half, however, Peking has said that these changes threw China's school system into chaos and lowered the standards of education. China is now trying rapidly to train a new generation of scientists and technicians to facilitate its ambitious plan to become a modern industrial power by the year 2000.

Sir Robert G. Menzies
... in 1956.

cant and successful political leaders in Australia's history.

"A master parliamentarian and political tactician, he created the federal Liberal Party from the fragmented conservative forces of the 40s and welded together a cohesive coalition which he dominated during a record term as prime minister," Mr. Hayden said.

South Africa Names Black Archbishop

JOHANNESBURG, May 15 (Reuters)—The Roman Catholic Church has appointed its first black archbishop in South Africa, a church spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Most Rev. Peter Buhlezi, bishop of Umtata in the black homeland of Transkei, had been named archbishop of Bloemfontein, an area strongly under the influence of the Protestant and white-dominated Dutch Reformed Church. There are a few thousand whites among the 60,000 Catholics.

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The Disappointment Of a Soviet Exile

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—For astrophysicist Kromid Arkadievich Lioubarsky there is a similarity between the planet Mars and the Gulag Archipelago: the relative silence that surrounds them.

And Mr. Lioubarsky, who was expelled from the Soviet Union last year, is intimately familiar with both areas. He gave vent to his disappointment in a recent interview.

Lioubarsky—You've asked how I feel about the West after a few months here. Well, I don't want to shock you, but I'm disappointed... You don't know how to take advantage of your freedom here. You refuse to understand the world. We, in the Soviet Union, we are prisoners of the police, and it is tragic, but it is logical.

You, in the West, you are prisoners of your own misunderstandings. It is just as tragic, but it is also absurd.

Unger—What misunderstandings? L.—Well, for example, can you go on living as you do while accepting exceptions in the rights of man anywhere? You refuse to accept the fact that you live on a small island of democracy completely enclosed by an ocean of totalitarianism. And you refuse to understand that any abandonment of the struggle for human rights leads to slavery.

[Mr. Lioubarsky, 44, was a member of the Soviet team behind the exploration of Mars.]

[Accused in October, 1972, of having "kept, copied and disseminated anti-Soviet literature," particularly Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago," he was sentenced to five years in a strict forced labor camp. Released in January of last year, he was relegated to his home, but did not give up his dissident activities.]

[Following the arrest of Alexander Ginzburg, Mr. Lioubarsky and two other dissidents took over the management of the fund for political prisoners set up by Mr. Solzhenitsyn with the royalties from the "Gulag Archipelago." That was too much for the regime. In October of last year, Mr. Lioubarsky and his family were expelled from the Soviet Union.]

U.—Nevertheless, the KGB did not initiate any new trials during the Belgrade conference.

L.—And after Belgrade? It is possible that President Carter's personal interest may ease the fate of Anatoli Shcharansky, or that some spectacular action by U.S. and British lawyers and intellectuals may help Yuri Orlov to live through the Gulag. But who will help the others, and particularly Alexander Ginzburg, who managed the Solzhenitsyn fund in the Soviet Union? He will be put on trial and his sentence, you will see, will be harsh and exemplary.

U.—Why Ginzburg?

L.—Because he is the least protected. There has been less publicity on the Ginzburg case in the West than on the others.

Our Protection

U.—You admit, then, that the action in the West is useful?

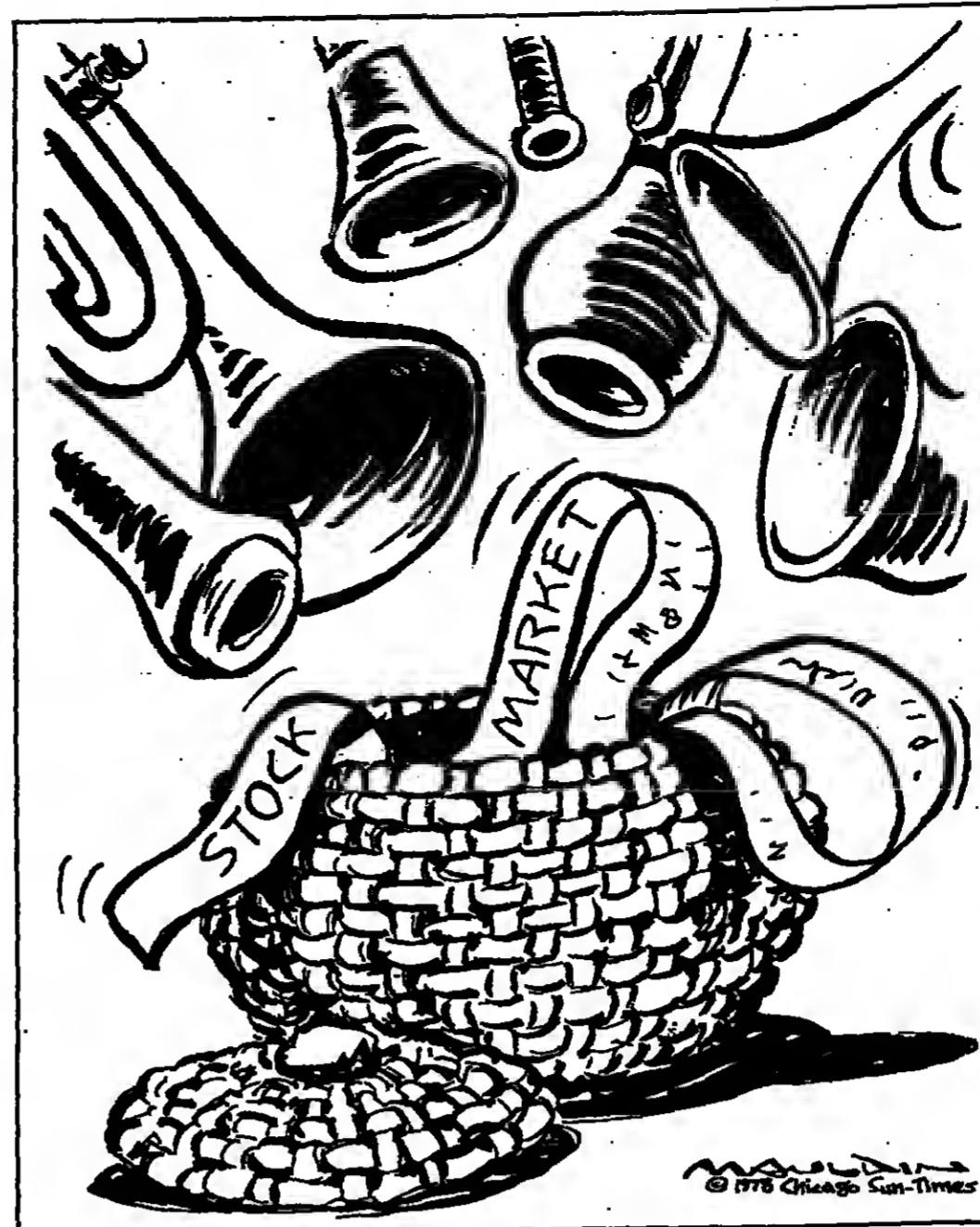
L.—Of course, it is our only protection. Ten years ago, Ginzburg's mother tried to see Western journalists in Moscow, when her son was in prison for the first time. But no journalist was able to get through the KGB barrier to see her. Today, there are two press conferences a week by dissidents in Moscow.

In 1965, Andrei Siniavski and Yuli Daniel were sentenced in seven years of Gulag for having their books printed in the West. Today, dozens of books are sent to the West and their authors are not prosecuted or condemned too severely.

More than 100,000 Jews have been able to emigrate. Thousands of Volga Germans have been able to leave for West Germany. All that has been made possible, not because the Soviet regime has become more democratic, but because it has become weaker. And it has become weaker because Russians are now better informed than before, because the Russians are beginning to wake up to the world. Millions of persons in the Soviet Union listen to Western radios, through which they learn what is going on in their own country and what the Western world thinks about it.

We are very grateful for what the Western press and Western public opinion have done for us. And the reply from the depths of the Gulag is this: Publicity is the strongest weapon against totalitarianism; radio and television beams pierce the thickest wall. And don't forget, when you stand up for human rights in the Soviet Union, you stand up for your own beliefs. And you are protecting your own future.

The International Herald Tribune receives letters from readers. Show letters here a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The *Herald Tribune* cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



A Defense Outline for Carter

By Alton Frye

WASHINGTON—What can Jimmy Carter do to prove he cares about national security? Tough question. And in some respects an odd one for a President who proposes to increase defense spending by more than \$9 billion next year.

Yet it is one the President had best ponder long and hard before submitting any strategic arms agreement to the Senate. In various quarters and for various reasons—the B-1 bomber cancellation, deferral of the neutron warhead, the Panama Canal treaties—Carter has shown doubts about the strength and wisdom of his national security policies. As even backers of those decisions must recognize, such doubts could become a fatal malady unless the administration shows more vigorous initiative in this area.

Prescriptions

Some prescriptions to cure the ailment:

- **Build a medium-range missile for Europe.** The theater balance is not precarious, but it is in flux. Soviet deployment of the SS-20, a mobile, multiple-warhead missile, has greatly alarmed the allies. The time has come to do what former NATO commander Lauris Norstad proposed years ago: deploy a mobile, medium-range ballistic missile (MMRBM) of our own. To encourage mutual restraint, the President should make clear that the level and character of such deployment will be influenced by the scale of the SS-20 force fielded by the Soviets. The Senate Armed Forces Committee has just approved \$2 million for conceptual design of an MMRBM, as proposed by Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H.

- **Bolster deterrence by making clear that, if theater nuclear weapons have to be used, their initial targets will be in Warsaw Pact territory.** There has been too much emphasis on the notion that U.S. nuclear weapons might be used first against Soviet forces advancing into West Germany. The President should disabuse the Soviets of any notion that he might confine nuclear strikes to enemy invaders on NATO territory. The prime targets should be Soviet tactical support units and facilities in Eastern Europe.

• **Pave the central front with anti-tank weapons.** The Soviet advantage in tanks is one of the most worrisome features of the current military balance in Europe. NATO has begun to meet that threat with such weapons as TOW and Dragon. Against the Soviet superiority in armor of more than 3-to-1, NATO should move toward dominance in anti-tank guided weapons. Such systems promise to be highly effective and relatively cheap. And, unlike nuclear weapons, which require the most elaborate controls, conventional weapons like these can be fired virtually at will against any tanks invading Western territory. For each Soviet tank posed in Eastern Europe, NATO should be prepared in greet it with 5 to 10 anti-tank weapons.

- **Engage the French as NATO's mobile reserve.** Twelve years after France's withdrawal from the alliance's integrated command there should be renewed efforts to define a suitable and useful French role in European defense. We should be able to move beyond the posture of Frenchmen describing Americans as unreliable and Americans decrying Frenchmen as impossible. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has been groping cautiously toward somewhat closer coordination of French defense with other NATO members.

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- **Increase strategic warning by negotiating a tank-free zone between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.** Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., has made the sensible suggestion that the slow-moving negotiations on mutual force reductions should focus on measures to give greater warning of impending attack. Even without actual cutbacks in the number of weapons available to the two blocs, it would be quite useful to separate their armor forces. Carter should seek a mutual tank disengagement of about 100 miles on either side of the line. The movement of tank forces into such a zone would provide a signal of hostile intentions, alerting the defenders to take countermeasures. With anti-tank weapons concentrated near the frontier, this arrangement would add needed

stability along the front. Since any invasion force would likely betray the direction of its thrust before reaching the border, the scheme would also favor the defender by allowing him to direct his own forces to the principal battle zone—and by permitting early interdiction by airpower. Few steps could contribute so much to European security.

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Deauville Seasons Opens With Gala and Fashion

By Hébe Dorscy

DEAUVILLE, May 15 (IHT)—Jean-Louis Scherrer opened his 13th boutique here with a showing of his collection at a gala that also kicked off the Deauville season.

Mr. Scherrer, whose hand is getting stronger all the time, is also planning to open in Zurich, Geneva and add two more boutiques to the four he already has in Japan.

His new boutique, in an ideal location facing the casino, is operated, as are most of them, on a franchising basis. Done and run with local funds, it is decorated and supplied with Scherrer's taste and merchandise. This time, he simply changed the facade of a small turn-of-the-century house with clean-cut and steel-jrimmed windows and did the inside in brown, steel and mirrors, to conform with the other Scherrer boutiques.

The pretty, suntanned blonde who presided over the Deauville gala Saturday was the city's mayor, Anne d'Ornano, who succeeded her husband, Michel, in March, 1977, after the latter tried running for Paris's mayoralty and lost to Jacques Chirac.

"I never go to that kind of function," Mrs. d'Ornano said. "Otherwise, it would be endless." But the Scherrers happen to be close friends.

Pentecost weekend traditionally marks the start of the Deauville season and is also the time of year when Parisians open their country houses. But Mrs. d'Ornano said: "Things are changing. The season is over as confined as it used to be. We try to have something going on all the time, such as festivals, congresses, etc. One of my major problems," she added, "is to keep a city of a few thousand—that swells tenfold during the tourist season—alive all year round."

Gala Dinner

A few years ago, the d'Ornans were instrumental in prolonging the Deauville season by a week with a gala dinner held on the night of the last race and the last weekend in August. "It used to be chic to leave Deauville right after the last race," Mrs. d'Ornano said.

"People even took their luggage along with them to the races in order to leave faster. When we started the ball that extended the season by a full week. Then the American Film Festival created a few years ago, also kept things alive until Sept. 15."

Deauville had its heyday during the '20s when the famous *planches*, a several-mile-long boardwalk along the sea for feet that could not bear walking on sand, were built. The beach, with its cluster of colorful tents and its rendezvous, Le Bar



Anne d'Ornano and Jean-Louis Scherrer.

along that stretch of Normandy coast. "All that region was going downhill," she said. "Now, with Trouville and also nearby Cabourg, which was taken over recently by Bruno Coquatrix [who owns the Olympia Theater in Paris], I hope they can have the beginning of something like the Côte d'Azur."

The arrival of Mrs. Tsutsumi is a bonus for the region in more ways than one. A heavy gambler, she has become an amateur of Deauville Casino, since being the owner, she cannot play at her own.

Another heavy gambler is Françoise Sagan, who reportedly won her house over Honfleur with her casino earnings. The house, a big rambling Normandy construction, set in lawns and woods, has a swimming pool and a dance ring as well. The latter was built by a tenant whose wife was paralyzed. While she lay in bed upstairs, he had the dance floor built and reportedly danced all by himself and to black tie. So yesterday Miss Sagan put on her record player and had a *the dansant* for a group of friends who included designer Jacques Delahaye, journalist Peggy Roche, the Scherrers and her own 14-year-old son, Denis.

That's the way it should be," said Mrs. Tsutsumi, who is trying to get something started again

"Alain de Rothschild asked me for it," Mrs. d'Ornano said. "So I'm going to lend a locale to the Jewish community on a trial basis for this summer. If it works out, they might then want to buy land and build a synagogue."

Amid other plentiful and eminently edible species are the thin-lipped mullet, *Mugil cephalus*, so much esteemed by the Venetians that in their dialect there are different names for the yearling mullet, the two-year-old mullet, and the three-year-old mullet, after which they lose track of its age. *Mugil auratus*, the golden mullet, which has yellow splashes beside its eyes, is particularly prized in Turkey, where it is not only eaten fresh, but is also smoked. The Turks also smoke *Mugil saliens*, the jumping mullet, which leaps high into the air holding its body stiff and straight, not

like that of a salmon mounting a waterfall. The fish seems to spread itself out flat on the surface and to shoot itself upward with a powerful downstroke of its tail. When one jumps, the others follow its example like sheep clearing a wall. This is only one of the oddities in the behavior of the gray mullet, a fish of many mysteries, most of which remain only half explained.

Francis Higginson expressed his astonishment in 1630 at the great number of mullet found off the coasts of Massachusetts. Joan Jungnickel tells us that in the Southern United States, where mullet are plentiful, the fish is sometimes called the black mullet, which I assume is true locally, though this word has not yet found its way into the dictionaries. On the contrary the commonest species in America seems to be the white mullet, *Mugil curema*. The commonest in Britain, *Mugil cephalus*, the big-headed mullet, which wears a transparent membrane like a veil over its eyes, is also found on both coasts of the United States.

As schooling migratory fish,

WAVERLEY ROOT The Gray Mullet: A Fish of Half-Explained Mysteries

THE GRAY mullet, despite its name, is unrelated to the red mullet (IHT Nov. 3, 1977). The latter belongs to the family of Mullidae, the former to the family of Mugilidae, genus *Mugil*. It is a wide-ranging fish, for which reason it is sometimes called the ocean mullet, counting between 70 and 100 species, found in most of the tropical and temperate waters of the world, including both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

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Among other plentiful and eminently edible species are the thin-lipped mullet, *Mugil cephalus*, so much esteemed by the Venetians that in their dialect there are different names for the yearling mullet, the two-year-old mullet, and the three-year-old mullet, after which they lose track of its age. *Mugil auratus*, the golden mullet, which has yellow splashes beside its eyes, is particularly prized in Turkey, where it is not only eaten fresh, but is also smoked. The Turks also smoke *Mugil saliens*, the jumping mullet, which leaps high into the air holding its body stiff and straight, not

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As schooling migratory fish, whose movements have been little studied, the gray mullet takes refuge in tropical and subtropical waters during the winter, returning to the temperate zone with warm weather.

In the waters between France and Britain this means that a few schools appear in May; a good many schools turn up in June and July; in August and September the sea is thick with them; and October they thin out until, towards the end of November, they are no longer to be seen.

The regular mass movements of the mullet have resulted in the curious fact of making an oceanic fish a common food in, of all places, the Sahara Desert. The whole economy of the Imraguen people (known alternatively as the Hawata, a word related to the Arabic *hawat*, fish) is based on the mullet. Ordinarily the Imraguen live inland in the western Sahara, but during the mullet season they set themselves up in temporary quarters beside the sea and devote themselves to fishing. Their technique is simple: One man, standing in shallow water, holds the shore end of a large net. A second, holding the other end, simply walks around any school of fish which approaches the beach (toward which they are often driven by hunting dolphins, which do not eat mullet). By April the mullet leave

and so do the Imraguen, to peddle their sun-dried catch to other inhabitants of the Sahara. Australia takes advantage, too, of the dependable regularity of the mullet's migrations. During the latest year for which I have figures, 17 percent of the total annual fish catch there was of gray mullet.

One of the mysterious unexplained facts about the gray mullet is that every year, to a while a school is sighted surrounding a single fish swimming upside down and having no difficulty, apparently in keeping up with the others. The mullet's nocturnal habits are peculiar. At night the compact school of fish sinks to the bottom to rest, spreading out as it does so, each individual fish settling down in its own chosen spot on the bottom, so that the shoal covers a much wider area than when it is swimming together during the day. All of them face the same way. At the slightest alarm, they rise in a converging pattern, reforming immediately the compact defensive phalanx of schooling fish.

The greatest mystery about the gray mullet is the manner in which it adapts itself to a change from salt to fresh water or vice versa, and the speed with which it does so. Each individual fish settles on the species of the Imraguen people (known alternatively as the Hawata, a word related to the Arabic *hawat*, fish) is based on the mullet. Ordinarily the Imraguen live inland in the western Sahara, but during the mullet season they set themselves up in temporary quarters beside the sea and devote themselves to fishing. Their technique is simple: One man, standing in shallow water, holds the shore end of a large net. A second, holding the other end, simply walks around any school of fish which approaches the beach (toward which they are often driven by hunting dolphins, which do not eat mullet). By April the mullet leave

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

Britain Posts Record Surpluses**April Data Held 'Exceptional'**

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, May 15—Britain today announced record surpluses, far exceeding most expectations, on its trade and current-account balances for April.

The country's visible trade surplus was a record £236 million last month, compared with a revised deficit of £270 million in March and a £146-million deficit a year earlier, the Department of Trade said. The current account was in surplus by a record £336 million against a £170 million deficit a month earlier and an £18-million surplus a year earlier.

A government spokesman said the surplus was "exceptional." A sharp fall in imports and a rise in exports, boosted by precious stone

shipments, was largely responsible for the turnaround from March's deficit. Exports totaled £3,004 billion—the first monthly figure above £3 billion—up from £2.83 billion in March and £2.649 billion a year earlier. Imports fell to £2,768 billion, compared with £3.1 billion in March and £2,795 billion in April 1977.

In volume terms, exports rose 4 percent last month, while imports contracted by a substantial 12 percent.

Invisible trade, including such items as insurance, banking and

McDonnell Douglas Seeks Partnership With British

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT)—McDonnell Douglas has proposed a full partnership with British Aerospace on a plane called the "Advanced Technology Medium-Range Transport," which will directly rival the new Boeing 767. In addition, McDonnell has offered to assist the British in marketing the proposed HS-146, which seats 70 to 100, and to eventually work on a second-generation supersonic airliner.

Right now McDonnell seems to have an edge on its two U.S. rivals, Boeing and Lockheed, for the British partnership, but the Europeans are not sitting idly by. Lord Beswick, chairman of British Aerospace, has told the U.S. concerns of being so preoccupied with negotiations with the French in recent months that he has not been able to talk.

Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell are not without their problems, to be sure. But their quest for this partnership would, on the face of it, appear to be an incongruous situation.

The aircraft the three companies are talking to London about are of the short-range variety, up to about 1,500 miles, perfect for the European market. Their chances of selling that market, however, are problematical—European-built competitive aircraft benefit from special government financing, unlike U.S.-made airliners.

British Skittish

To the British, a partnership with a U.S. giant would seemingly provide much needed work for British Aerospace and put that company on the road to profits. But the British have been skittish, to the dismay of the U.S. companies.

In fact, London may well let political considerations outweigh practical matters. The British are under pressure to form a partnership with the European consortium, Airbus Industrie, led by the French and West Germans, and they may wish to be seen as a genuinely European nation. As the consortium has pointed out, Britain's participation is important to creating a strong European aircraft industry, essential to a strong European military defense. And there is some substantial feeling in London that if the British go European, they will be part of a long-term, ongoing relationship, whereas a partnership with a U.S. company on a particular project might well be simply a one-shot arrangement.

All parties to these maneuverings are very much aware, the airlines want quieter, more fuel-efficient planes to replace their generally aging fleets. Each of the rival manufacturers intends to meet these airline needs but only Boeing has the financial muscle to alone build a series of new aircraft. But even for this company, costs will be a factor. Investment expenditures are expected to range from \$1-to-\$2 billion.

The company's first quarter net income rose 60 percent to \$45.2 million on sales that gained 35 percent to \$1.02 billion. Boeing's chairman, T.A. Wilson, predicts sales for all of this year will be more than \$1 billion above 1977's \$5 billion.

Meanwhile, Lockheed has forged a good relationship with the British through use of Rolls-Royce engines on its TriStar L-1011 planes and

Company Reports

Revenue Profit in Millions of Dollars

American Stores		
4th Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue.....	974.50	878.70
Profits.....	9.65	6.55
Per share.....	1.82	1.24
Year		
Revenue.....	3,730.00	3,460.00
Profits.....	26.60	25.80
Per share.....	5.03	4.91
Carrier Corp		
2nd Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue.....	583.30	339.40
Profits.....	29.10	15.20
Per Share.....	1.04	0.60
6 months		
Revenue.....	944.80	589.20
Profits.....	40.20	20.90
Per Share.....	1.44	0.83

Brazil Wheat Import Seen Rising in 1978

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP-DJ)—Brazil may be forced to import as much as 4.5 million tons of wheat this year to help make up for its disappointing 1977 harvest, the U.S. Agriculture Department said.

Brazil imported about 2.8 million tons of wheat last year. The agency said that U.S. wheat imports may rise to three million tons, more than Brazil bought from all countries in 1977. "But the high level of purchases of U.S. wheat in 1978 can be taken as no trend setter, since in the past Brazil's imports of U.S. wheat have fluctuated widely," the report said.

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News Analysis**Carter Yields to Pressure Over Tax Cuts**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, May 15 (NYT)—

The Carter administration was bowing to the inevitable in scaling back and postponing a tax cut that was intended to keep the economy from spinning into a recession this year. Congressional budget and tax-writing committees had already acted to trim the package.

One of the forces in the background was the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller, playing an unusually strong role in his appeal for fiscal restraint.

But there were other reasons for the administration's second major change in tax policy in 13 months. As was the case with the spiking of the \$50 rebate last year, the economy was simply performing too well for additional fiscal stimulus.

This year, the reasons are mystifying. Output figures are too weak to justify the employment gains, say government economists. Employment has risen and unemployment has fallen—against a declining growth rate—by amounts larger than almost anyone expected a few months ago.

A drop in imports of fuel and semi-manufactured goods, plus so-called "erratic items," accounted for about two-thirds of the \$32-billion decline in imports, the government estimated. Erratic items include precious stones—which accounted for 3.25 percentage points of the 4 percent increase in export volumeoil installations, ships and aircraft. Other imports also showed declines "erratically high" in March, though the April total may be on the "low side," he said.

There were 93.8 million employed last month—4 million more than in April 1977. Never before in peacetime have there been such employment gains in a 12-month period. Joblessness fell to 6 percent, a 9-month low. This is below even the 6.2 percent the administration projected for the end of this year.

The gross national product rose by 7.5 percent, 6.2 percent, 5.1 percent and 3.8 percent in the four quarters

of last year and dropped by 0.6 percent in this year's first quarter, according to the preliminary data.

"What we've got now is the biggest puzzle in the behavior of the economy that I've seen in years," says Arthur Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Johnson administration and now a Brookings Institution economist.

Specifically focused programs provide little clue, however, to the correlation between employment and output gains.

The economy is much closer to capacity ceilings than the administration has assumed," says Norman Robertson, senior vice president and chief economist of the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

Commerce Department figures show that order backlog has expanded substantially. A sharp upturn in ordering began about last September. In the six months since then, new orders have risen at an annual rate of 31 percent, compared with 4 percent in the previous six months. Unfilled orders have increased by 26 percent, according to the latest figures.

Companies have been hiring more to offset declining growth in output per worker, according to these economists. Largely reflecting the coal strike and bad weather conditions, productivity fell in the first quarter.

Though no one fully understands just why it has happened, the employment gains give the administration greater latitude to deal with inflation. Even George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, now grudgingly admits that inflation "at this moment, on this day, is the big 'second quarter'."

Mr. Miller made the remarks at a news conference here over the weekend after telling the Business Council that "things are looking up for the

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Tokyo Exchange

May 15, 1978

Price Yen	Price U.S.
Asahi Glass	240.00
Canon	472.00
Dai Nip. Print	551.00
Fuji Film	276.00
Hitchco	52.00
Honda Motor	56.00
C. Itm	22.00
Japan Air L.	245.00
Kansai Pe.	1,110.00
Kao Corp.	24.00
Kirin Brewer	43.00
Komatsu	245.00
Kureha	28.00
Matsui Ind.	745.00

NEW YORK, May 15, 1978—
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon Year Ago	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
COY TDM, No. 2	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	
FOODS																
Cacao Accra, lb.	N.O.	1.96+	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	
TEXTILES																
Princon 64-30 360, vd	0.44	0.37														
COMMODITY Indices																
Mar 15, 1978	918.00	925.20														

Est. sales: 4,500; sales Frt. 1,850.

Foodstuffs IPH.I. Inc. 204.50 248.00

Iron & Steel Phils. Int. 214.74 213.92

Steel Sheet No. Inv. Pmt. 73.74 67.50

Lead sheet, lb. 0.21 0.21

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 15

(Continued From Page 10)

Currency Rates

May 15, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

EUROPEAN GRAND-LUXE DOESN'T HAVE TO MEAN "OLD."

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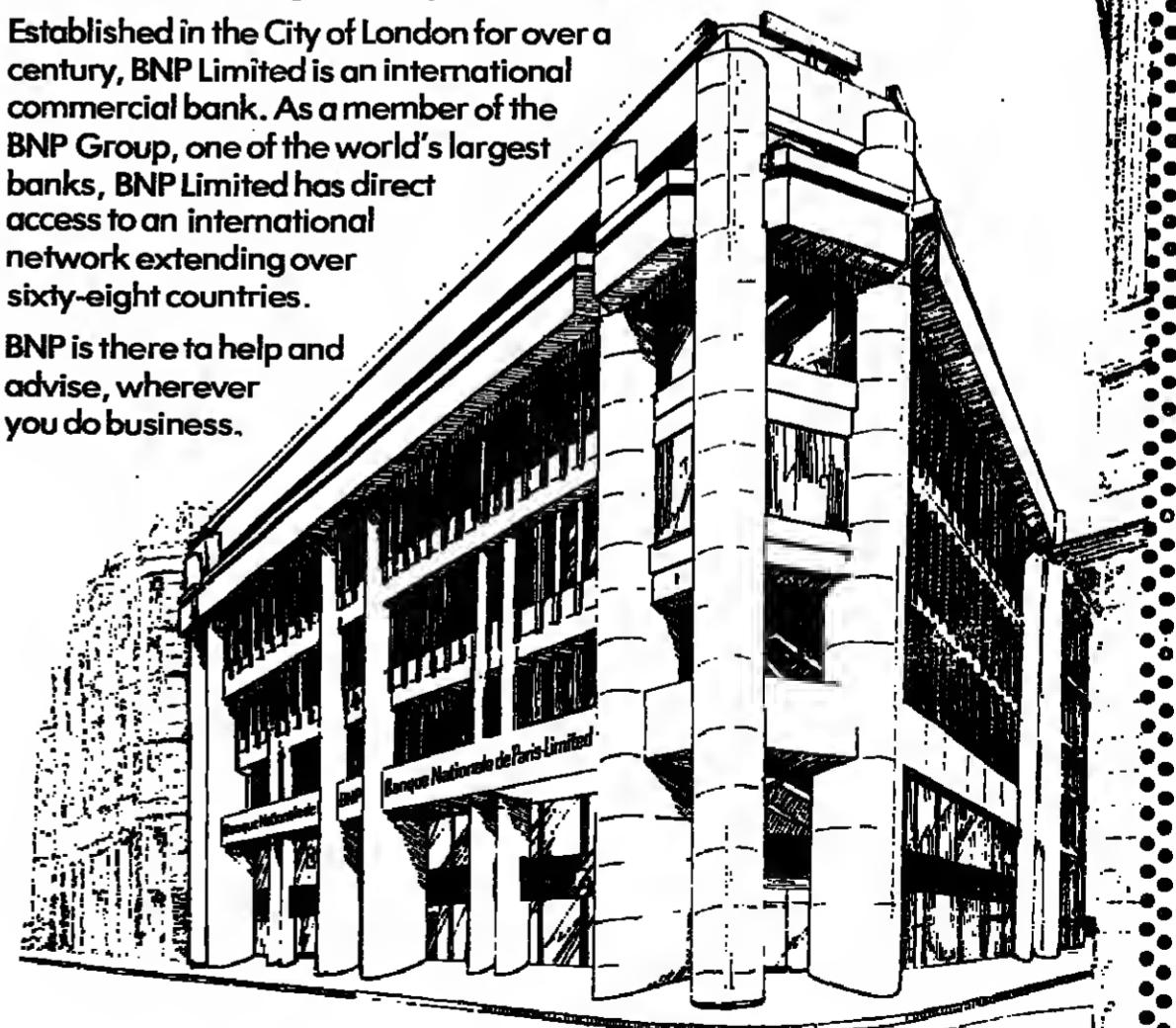
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BNP building for the future

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we are looking for a dynamic

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who will be in charge of the technical and administrative management of our African subsidiary including supervision and collaboration with our technical staff of 30 Europeans.
The successful applicant should meet the following requirements:

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We offer a challenging job with all the opportunities of a rapidly expanding organization well established in West-Africa.
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United Airlines, the largest airline in the Western World, require a Sales Manager to cover the Middle East, U.K. and Ireland. The successful candidate will be based in London, should be fluent in English, additional languages will be an advantage, and must have broad travel industry background including recent airline outside sales and marketing experience at a senior level.

A thorough knowledge of the U.S.A., personal travel experience and involvement in marketing the U.S.A. to the travel trade is essential. Similar background in Middle East sales is desirable.

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Please apply in writing to: United Airlines, Vice President Europe, Heathrow House, 20 Savile Row, London W1, England.

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Graduate Engineer, Age 30-45.
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The applicant must be fluent in English. No more than 50 years old, willing stay Tehran three to five years. Good remuneration and conditions.

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Tel.: 501.79.87.

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experienced in TV news and documentaries, with residence in the Middle East, Europe or America.

Send curriculum vitae to:
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COMPANY GENERAL MANAGER

TUNISIA

Major American consumer products company seeks General Manager for Tunis-based export subsidiary employing approximately fifty people. Successful candidate will have 3-5 years experience in manufacturing and/or factory administration, proven ability to operate effectively with minimum day-to-day supervision, plus fluency in French and English. Highly competitive remuneration/benefit package.

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- Chemical industries
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Applicants should have M.Sc. as minimum in engineering with at least 10 years in professional experience.

The Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC) was established by Seven Gulf States: United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain.

The objective of the organization is to achieve industrial co-operation and coordination among the member states.

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Competitive salaries and allowances, free air-conditioned and furnished housing.

Apply with complete resume on academic and professional background, list of references and other information to:

Personnel Manager,
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P.O. Box 5114, Doha, Qatar.

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IN INDUSTRIAL
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their main activities will be in:
• Strategy formulation,
• Sectoral industrial planning,
• Industrial project development,
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• Industrial location and regional development.

Applicants should have a good class honour degree in science, engineering or computer applications with at least five years in professional experience.

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P.O. Box 5114, Doha, Qatar.

**SPECIALIST
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to work in an Industrial data bank that is being established in the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting. The work responsibility will include detailed design, execution and maintenance of this system. The basic activities will range from data collection, packaging information, assessment analysis and synthesis of technological information and others related to industrial development.

Applicants should have a good class honour degree in science, engineering or computer applications with at least five years in professional experience.

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International Direct Mail Publishing House opening in Pittsburgh, offers unique opportunity to people with drive willing to work hard to realize the vast potential of this rapid growth company.

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Send resume with salary history and references to:

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All replies handled confidentially.

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We represent a Fortune 500 U.S. based multinational corporation seeking a Director of International Benefits. Must have proven track record in both benefit program design and administration on a global basis with in-depth knowledge of U.S.A. practices. We need a combination technical expert/manager. This is a new position.

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A well-known international corporation is seeking active young Contract Administrators to form a management team to administer major projects in Nigeria. There are four positions open, each responsible to the Director of Contract Administration for one of the following specific fields of business activity:

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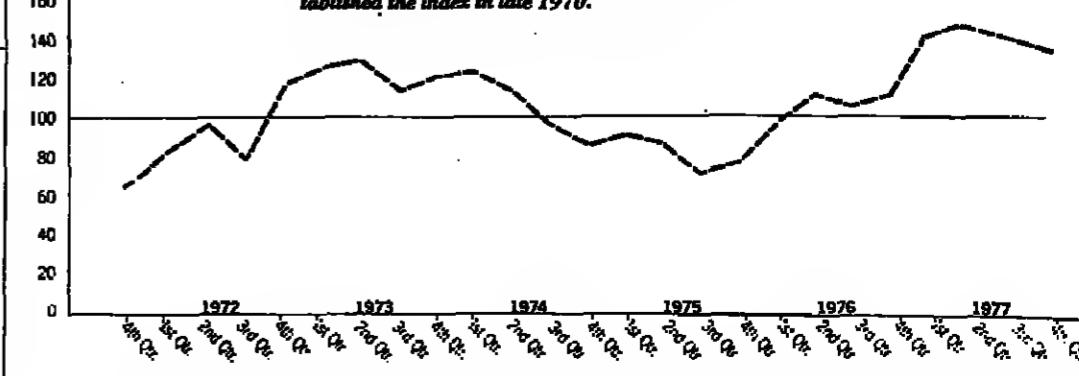
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shows a 18% increase compared with the same period 1976,
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The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$2,000-+) in 23 major publications, including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.

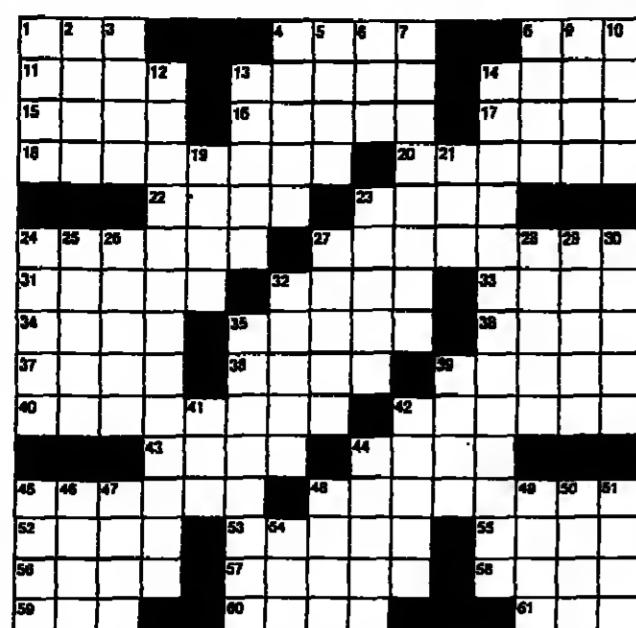


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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Cry in a melodrama
4 Ships
8 Dowel
12 Curios
14 Cupola
15 — Minor
16 Matriculate
17 Farscram bone
18 Sheepdogs that look like little Lassies
20 Biographical sketch
22 Bird of the starting family
23 Courts
24 Titupes
27 Bergman's "Cries and —"
31 Shelley's "— the West Wind"
32 Sound of thunder
33 Plant related to an iris
34 Chamberlain of court fame
35 Stock exchange category
36 Catamaran
37 Mother of Apollo
38 Where Limerick is

39 Role for Carol Channing
40 David of TV
42 Little Big Horn casualty
43 Colm
44 Yankee Stadium feature
45 Electrical units
46 Meddled
52 Gobs
53 Color of ripe corn
55 Nomadize
56 Elegance
57 Take action against a disruptive student
58 Augury
59 Washington tree-house proprietor
60 Headland
61 Jimmy

1 — poor Ynrick . . .
2 Shh!
3 Female friend, in Lyon
4 Skin ailment
5 Follower of fine or performing
6 Shoshonean
7 Commotions
8 — contendere

9 All: Comb. form
10 Skis, at Aspen
12 South Carolina
13 Streaks in marble
14 Motta of South Carolina
15 Neophyte
21 Aurora, to an Athenian
23 Abah's quarry
24 Auto parts
25 Pierre's parting word
26 Hides
27 Uncanny
28 Elevate
29 Plunder
30 Butterfly
32 Emulate del Sarto
35 Jockeys
39 Unload
41 Jolly
42 Bacchian
44 Brings down the house
45 Pooch of the 30's
46 Kallinite's relative
47 Name of theatrical fame
48 Paddock info
49 Easy win
50 Anon's partner
51 Gainsey
54 Twibill

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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May 13, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose values are based on bank prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT (— daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (l) irregularly).

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

SF 77.30 (w) Alexander Fund

(w) Trustco Int'l. Fund

SF 73.00 (w) Austral. Select Fund

(w) Bremen Fund

(w) CAMIT

SF 18.23 (d) Comit Rentinvest

(d) Corribus Open-End Fund

(d) Cleveland Officers Fund

(d) Convint. Fund Int'l. A Certs.

(d) Dresdner Fund

(d) Eurofund Fund

Cubs Beat Dodgers in 15 Innings

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (AP)—Dave Kingman hit three home runs, his third breaking a 7-7 tie in the 15th inning, and knocked in eight runs to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 10-7 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday.

Kingman's first homer, in the sixth inning, was a two-run shot off Los Angeles starter Doug Rau. His second, a 430-foot drive, came with two outs in the top of the ninth to tie the game after the Dodgers had scored twice in the bottom of the eighth.

Giants 5-4, Cardinals 4-3

At San Francisco, Terry Whitfield, whose home run with two outs in the bottom of the 12th inning won the first game, doubled

and scored the game-winner in the 10th inning of the nightcap as San Francisco Giants completed a 5-4, 4-3, doubleheader sweep of St. Louis.

Pirates 1, Padres 0

At Montreal, Rod Gilbreath doubled home Rowland Office with the winning run in the seventh inning to give Atlanta a 2-1 victory over Montreal behind the eight-hit pitching of Dick Ruthven. With the score tied, 1-1, Cito Gaston singled off loser Rudy May to open the seventh inning and Office, sent in as a pinch runner, was sacrificed to second base by Biff Pocoroba. Gilbreath followed with his double to score Office.

Orioles 3, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Lee May's two-run homer with one out in the top of the ninth inning rallied Baltimore to a 3-2 victory over Texas. May drilled his eighth homer into the left-field stands after Ken Singleton singled and Eddie Murray hit into a force out.

Royals 10, Yankees 9

At Kansas City, Amos Otis hit the game's 10th double after failing to sacrifice in the ninth inning, scoring Cliff Hurdle and giving Kansas City a 10-9 victory over New York. Hurdle, who drove in three runs, began the uprising with a double off Ken Clay, the third Yankee pitcher. Darrell Porter, who homered and also drove in three runs, was given an intentional walk before Otis delivered his winning hit.

Angels 4, Indians 3

At Cleveland, California scored three runs on one hit in the eighth inning. Tony Solaia's two-run punch single and Frank Tanana won his sixth game as the Angels scored a 4-3 victory over Cleveland. Tanana (6-1) allowed seven hits in 8½ innings and blanked the Indians until the ninth, when he needed help from Paul Hartzell.

Brewers 5, White Sox 4

At Chicago, Don Money drove in two runs with a pinch double in the seventh inning to lift Milwaukee to victory over Chicago.

Red Sox 6, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Fred Lynn hit a three-run homer and Carlton Fisk added another and a run-scoring double to power Boston to a 6-2 triumph over Minnesota and their 10th victory in 11 games. Lynn's fifth-inning home run on the first pitch by reliever Mac Stice after the Red Sox had chased starter Paul Thormodsgard on a four-hitter by Jerry Reymond, a single by Carl Yastrzemski and Fisk's RBI double.

Tigers 15, A's 0

At Detroit, Bob Sykes fired his second consecutive four-hit shutout and Jason Thompson, Lou Whitaker and Ron LeFlore drove in three runs each as Detroit defeated Oakland, 15-0, with a 20-bit attack. Thompson singled in the opening inning off loser Pete Broberg (4-2) after a double by Rusty Staub. His second RBI came on a sacrifice fly in the sixth off Rick Langford and the third on a homer in the seventh run off Ed Haarlever (7-7). Staub led off with a home run. Staub drove in another run later in the inning with a grounder.

Seattle 6, Twins 2

The winner of the series meets the Washington Bullets in the championship round, which begins Sunday at the home of the Western champion.

Denver 10, Nuggets 9

The triumph reduced the Sonics' lead to 3-2 in the best-of-seven Western Conference finals. The next game will be played Wednesday night in Seattle, and, if necessary, a deciding game would be played Friday night in Denver.

Seattle 10, Bullets 9

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Seattle 10, Bullets 9

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Art Buchwald

Security Check

WASHINGTON—I received a call the other day from the State Department saying they were doing a security check on Ambassador Averell Harriman, who is being considered for a five-week appointment as a member of the UN Conference on Disarmament. Harriman served seven presidents in every sensitive position this country has ever dealt with but still had to be cleared by State for the job.

At first I thought it was a joke so I called back to see if they were serious. It was. The man in charge was not there so I never had an opportunity to give my opinion as to whether Harriman was a loyal American or not. The next day I went out of town so I couldn't get back to the security men but the time lag got me to thinking.

Should I go out on a limb and say that as far as I know Harriman could be trusted, or waffle on the issue in case there was a skeleton in his closet that I didn't know about? If I vouched for the former governor of New York and they suddenly found a bunch of microfilms in his pumpkin patch, it could hurt me when it was my turn to be considered for an ambassadorship to a UN conference in Paris.

If you look carefully at Harriman's record, there is a lot there to make you suspicious. During World War II he was ambassador to the Soviet Union and knew Josef Stalin personally. That alone should not compromise somebody, but later he also turned up at Yalta with Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

* * *

Then there was the Marshall Plan which Harriman headed up right after the war. It's true he did get Europe back on its feet, but this

Swiss Demonstrate

LUCENS, Switzerland, May 15 (UPI)—About 4,000 persons held a demonstration march today to protest government plans to convert a nuclear energy plant here into a radioactive waste deposit.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REMEMBER THE CRASH OF 1929? Writer working on book writes to interview people who were directly or indirectly affected by the Wall Street crash of October 1929, or can present personal or family connections, recollections of and/or documents relating to the event. Please write to box 5173, Hertz No. 1 Club, Paris. U.S. TAX REFURBISHES U.S. branch. CFA's, London, 6432462; Athens, 6437605; Madrid, 4100153; Rome, 6436186 or 8446070.

Art Buchwald

Security Check

easily could have been his cover for keeping up his contacts with many socialists who were vying for power at that time.

Money never seemed to be a problem as far as Harriman was concerned. It's true his father left him a small trust fund of over \$100 million, but that certainly doesn't explain the lavish dinner parties he threw in Paris. There had to be money coming from somewhere else. I never found out where.

I lost track of Harriman when he became governor of New York State, though I heard through the grapevine that he was still keeping up his relationships with the Soviet leaders.

Then it was back to Washington where he was involved in working out a deal in Laos and becoming a special advisor to President Kennedy, particularly in his dealings with Khrushchev. At the time none of us thought anything of it, but when I looked back on it the pieces of the puzzle started to fall in place. Harriman was for some kind of peaceful coexistence with the Russians, arguing that war was unthinkable, which we now know was the straight Communie line.

As if that weren't enough, Harriman was sent by President Johnson to meet with the North Vietnamese and arranged a peace conference in Paris. He sold out this country's interests by insisting on a round table instead of a square table, which many people still swear wrecked the talks.

* * *

Secretary of State Cy Vance worked with Harriman in Paris, never realizing that Harriman pushed for the round table on direct orders from people who felt a square table would put the United States at a great advantage.

The more I thought about it, the more I decided that I couldn't give the ambassador a clean bill of health. I was eager to get back to the State Department security people and tell them of my suspicions, but by the time I returned from my trip there was a message that Harriman had already been cleared.

Apparently all they asked of his neighbors was if Mr. Harriman drank and whether they knew anything about his sex life. He came out okay on both counts, but what do neighbors know? In 1922, when he was playing polo, there was his girl who lived in Oyster Bay and...

Pearl Bailey Ties Up Some Loose Ends

By Marlene Cirmons

WASHINGTON—Pearl Mae Bailey Bellson, Georgetown University's most famous freshman, is strolling along the campus, one arm lugging a heavy bagful of schoolbooks, the other draped around the shoulders of her small French professor.

"She really works hard," Simone Dailey tells a reporter. "People admire her, you see, because she starts so late in life." Her student listening emits a whoop. "Late in life? Now don't you be like that, teacher!"

She gives the small woman a playful punch and puts down her book bag. She needs both hands to punctuate her sentences.

"Honey, I say there ain't no such thing as a senior citizen," she said. "I don't use that word no-how. Let me tell you the title of the new book I'm going to write. It's going to be called: 'Don't Tell Me You're Too Old, Honey—It's Tough, But It's Fun.' It sounds like a sex novel, but it's not."

Pearl Bailey, stage and screen entertainer, sometime member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, dubbed the "Ambassador of Love," a woman known for her droll wit and ebullience, is fulfilling a lifelong ambition at the age of 60. She has gone back to school.

"The joy of learning is so wonderful," she says, waving good-bye to Mrs. Dailey and sitting down on a bench for an interview between classes. "It's a dream. I have lived. I'm living a full life now. But the strings are hanging. I'm just simply tying them together."

Last May she delivered the commencement address here and received an honorary degree—and an idea. "I stood right over there," she says gesturing. "I stood there and I said that some day I would come back here. I said I'd like to come back here and go to school, because, you know, I've always wanted to be a schoolteacher."

She is answering that call, too. In addition to her courses—philosophy, French, Islamic religion and Egyptian art—she instructs drama once a week at Duke Ellington High School, about five blocks off campus. "I don't teach the heavy kind that comes from books, but the drama that comes from my life," she says. "It's fantastic, those children sitting there, grabbing onto life."

She dropped out of school to become an entertainer after winning an amateur night contest at the Pearl Theater in Philadelphia, where she was growing up. Her song-and-dance routine won her a \$5 prize.

"No one took me out of school," she says. "It wasn't a thing where I had to stop to go to work. Nobody pushed or shoved me out. I just won the contest and I was out. But I'll tell you, I never stopped learning. I tell my children and all the children, there is no excuse for nonlearning. Wherever I go, you can always find anywhere from 15 to 30 books in the back of my car, of all kinds."

She lives off campus. "I would have loved to live on campus, but my roommate would be disturbed by all the paper and the phone



The Associated Press

Pearl Bailey and student card.

Especially now. "You'll always find them in my suitcase, when I'm on planes, trains or whatever. Books. It's all in the books. I don't mean life is in books. But there is a lot there, in the reading. These books go everywhere with me."

She is so serious about her studies that, except for contractual obligations made before she registered at the university, she refuses any engagements that conflict with her class schedule. And thus far, she says, is receiving passing grades in everything.

"My quizzes have all been 'B's," she says, "and I passed the midterm in French, my major. Only about five or six of us in the class passed. Let me tell you about Miss Dailey—she's small, but she's tough. I want to be a student, but I'll really settle for a B. And honey, when I pass, I really beam like I don't think any child could beam."

She has many friends in Washington, both personal and "official," but she does not see them. "I have many, many people here," she says. "I can't tell you the invitations, from the embassies, personal friends, and even relatives I have here. But I say, no sir. Nothing."

She lives off campus. "I would have loved to live on campus, but my roommate would be disturbed by all the paper and the phone

calls"—and goes home almost directly from her classes.

"I go to my market, get groceries and stop by the fish market and then go right home," she says. "I do not come out of my quarters. On the average day, I get home at quarter to 5—I get up at 8 a.m.—cook my dinner and study. And sweetheart, it could go anywhere from—I always say I'm going to be in bed by 9 p.m., but it's always midnight or 1 a.m. because I get carried away."

Even her weekends are spent studying. "On Friday night I arrange the chair and the books and I sit there. When I look up, it's Monday morning. And that's when I come out."

She misses her husband of 25 years, drummer Louis Bellson, and their two children, Dee Dee, 18, and Tony, 14, who live in California. "But Louie's going to open at the Blues Alley (a Washington jazz club), and that knocks me out because we'll have at least a week together," she says.

"He was nice enough to let me come to school," she continues. "I just begged my husband last night. Could I come back again? Louie was so cute at first. He said, 'Honey, you'll be shrunk in six months.' And I said, 'No, Louie, while I'm begging I'm talking about the whole four years. I think he is weakening.'

Actually, she began her studies last year in Los Angeles.

"I got up from the dinner table, in Los Angeles, and said: 'Let me go to college. There's one up the street.' So I went to L.A. Pierce in September and signed myself in."

The reaction to her there, she says, was much greater than it has been in Washington. "A community college has older people," she says. "They'd stop and say, 'Pearl, what are you doing here?' They were the ones who would ask, the older ones, not the children. Since I've been here, not a child has stopped and asked me what I am doing. Children are different. They have this wonderful quality that animals have—of accepting you."

"The grownups are the ones who ask the frightening questions," she says. "They're the ones who say, 'What are you doing?' They cannot understand why I would do something like this at this stage of my life. To them, there are things you hold onto: fame, all the big-shot stuff. But I've given up nothing. I'm the gainer here. I can still sing. I can still kick as high as I used to. I've lost absolutely nothing."

The mood breaks as she spots a fellow student in the distance. "Hi, classmate!" she yells to the approaching woman, who, she says, is 71 years old.

She rises as chimes in the background signal the start of another class. "It feels good," she says, preparing to join the other woman. "We're 60 and 71—and moving like 20!"

Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Minneapolis Flatters Beverly Sills



Beverly Sills

...body suit.

Soprano Beverly Sills will be discreetly clad in layers of flesh-colored fabric for her "Thus" in Minneapolis, disappointing those opera buffs who heard the rumor she would appear in the nude. Advance publicity for the sold-out appearance was spiced by an unfounded rumor that Miss Sills would appear in the nude. "I'm flattered that anyone thinks a 48-year-old woman could sing in the nude and get away with it," Miss Sills responded. "But I'm not foolish enough to think that this is the time in my career to take off my clothes." In fact, the diva will be wearing a multi-layered body suit that gives the illusion of nudity while actually exposing bare skin only from elbow to wrist. "I even had gold braid sewn over the low neckline, because I move around a lot on a bed and I didn't want anything hanging out," she said. "You don't even see my belly button."

* * *

Roddy Llewelyn, the friend of Princess Margaret, has told reporters in London that he will "never marry" Queen Elizabeth's sister but said he would continue seeing her.

Llewelyn, whose association with the 47-year-old princess 16 years his senior has drawn criticism from Britain's tabloid newspapers, was quoted as saying, "I will never marry Princess Margaret." "There is no chance of us getting married,"

Llewelyn told reporters from several British newspapers. "For personal reasons, circumstances would prevent it." But he was quoted as saying "Of course, I shall see her again. We are good friends." The princess, who has been separated for two years from her husband, Lord Snowdon, last week filed for divorce. But Llewelyn, who has been regarded as heir apparent to his father's empire, has remained silent while all these decisions were made without his participation.

And speculations were ripe that a power struggle was under way for control of the 65,000-member church and college that takes in more than \$60 million a year. Armstrong said that for the past week he has been unsuccessfully trying to reach his father by telephone.

The younger Armstrong's comments came in the wake of his father's talk to his followers in the Pasadena headquarters. The elder Armstrong assured his followers that there is "complete unity."

* * *

Television and radio evangelist Garner Ted Armstrong said in Pas-

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

adenia, Calif., that there would have been a power struggle within the Pasadena-based religious and college empire of his father, Herbert Armstrong, "if I had struggled."

But the younger Armstrong, 48, slipped a week ago of all power within the World Church of God and Ambassador College, told The Los Angeles Times in a telephone interview from Texas. "I will honor my father." In addition to being left without authority in the two organizations, the younger man also bad been told that he no longer would be giving his half-hour weekly television programs, and that his announcement in March that the college's undergraduate program would be transferred to Texas had been rescinded. The younger Armstrong, who had long been regarded as heir apparent to his father's empire, has remained silent while all these decisions were made without his participation.

And speculations were ripe that a power struggle was under way for control of the 65,000-member church and college that takes in more than \$60 million a year. Armstrong said that for the past week he has been unsuccessfully trying to reach his father by telephone.

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* * *

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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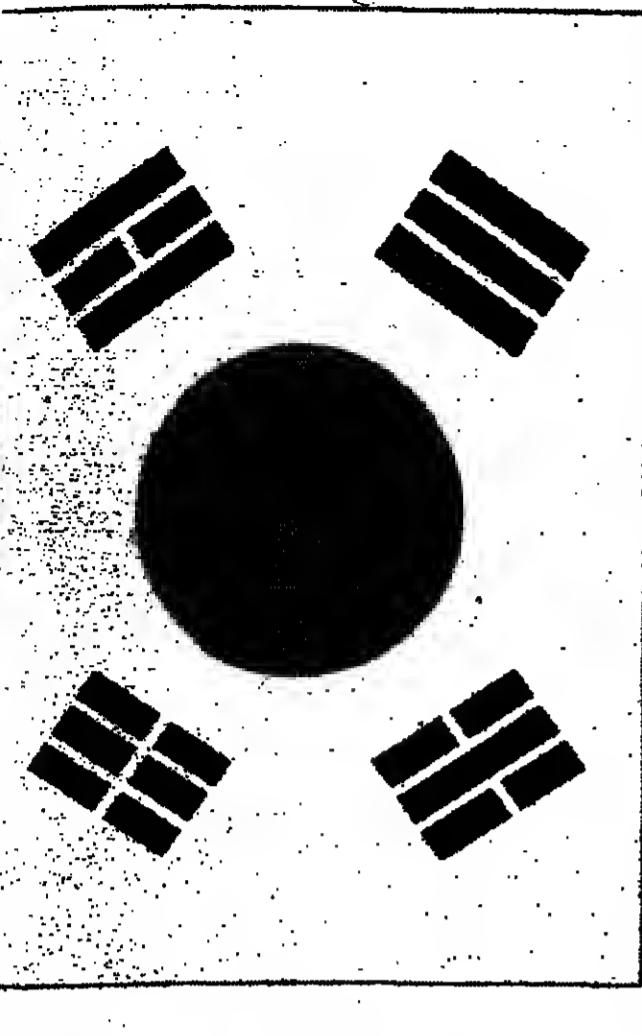
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A Special Report



Workers' Remittances

Trade Currency Influx Poses Inflationary Threat

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

SEOUL (IHT)—Fueled by a unique mixture of manufactured goods and skilled manpower, South Korea's intense export drive is spurring economic growth at a rate matched today only by oil-rich countries like Saudi Arabia and Libya.

The nation has developed from an agricultural economy at the beginning of the 1950s to one that today offers the world everything from socks to aircraft parts—while an estimated 56,000 construction workers employed on U.N.-financed development projects in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries are sending home hundreds of millions of dollars to help finance South Korea's current account deficit that reached \$300 million in 1977.

Last year, the nation's economy registered a real 10.3 percent growth, while its trade volume increased 28 percent. Its exports topped the \$10 billion mark—four years ahead of schedule—and its foreign exchange holdings by the end of February were a comfortable \$4.34 billion.

But this soaring influx of foreign currency presently threatens to be as much of a good thing for South Korea. As the remittances were exchanged into local currency they caused the domestic money supply to swell by 40 percent in 1977, bringing about serious inflationary pressures.

With the wholesale price index showing an alarming 4.1-percent increase in the first two months of 1978, while the consumer price index registered a 5-percent rise during the same period, President Park Chung Hee's authoritarian government in March ordered a freeze of public utility and commodity prices.

Frozen Earnings

At the same time it froze for the next 10 months the \$1 billion estimated earnings of South Korean construction firms operating abroad. These funds will be held by the central bank in foreign currencies, earning an interest computed at the LIBOR (London interbank offered rate) plus one-half percent.

On the other hand, the government has authorized increases in wages. These include a 24-percent rise for employees of the country's largest textile companies, and a hopping 70-percent salary increase for bus drivers and female workers.

How this inflationary trend and rise in labor costs will eventually

affect the competitiveness of Korean goods on world markets remains to be seen. However, for the time being exports are maintaining their brisk pace. In March they amounted to \$1.04 billion, \$110 million over target. This represented a 32.2 percent increase over March 1977 and Korean officials are confident that this year's export target of \$12.5 billion will be attained.

With 70 percent of South Korea's GNP accounted for by foreign trade, the nation's dominant philosophy is that their survival depends on exports. This nation sells to 240 nations or territories around the world some 1,300 types of products, in the majority light manufactured goods produced by labor-intensive industries. For instance, 90 percent of the wigs that Americans buy each year, 70 percent of the fishing rods purchased by the Finns and half the knitted sweaters sold in Sweden come from South Korea.

More Vulnerable

However, these items are becoming increasingly vulnerable on world markets. In addition, Korean goods are meeting progressively higher tariff and other restrictions.

(Continued on Page 3)

Booming Exports and Gains in Diplomacy

Foreign Policy Issues overshadow Domestic

By René Lebowitz

SEOUL (IHT)—The diplomatic clouds hanging over South Korea have begun to show silver linings these past few months. The withdrawal of U.S. ground forces has had to be postponed; once powerful North Korea is experiencing troubles of its own; and relations with the Socialist bloc have been showing signs of improvement.

Had plans gone according to schedule, some 6,000 U.S. servicemen would be packing their bags now as part of the plan to pull out 33,000 U.S. ground troops, 15,000 of whom are directly involved in patrolling the Demilitarized Zone north of Seoul.

The withdrawal of ground forces, more than any other issue, had succeeded in driving a wedge between Seoul and its No. 1 ally, the United States. But, in a twist of events that can only be termed ironic, President Jimmy Carter has had to postpone one of his most cherished campaign promises. Part of the troop withdrawal package was an agreement that departing U.S. forces would leave behind most of their equipment and that Washington would provide \$1.5 billion worth of sophisticated weaponry to beef up the South Korean Army. But the U.S. Congress has become so sensitive to any issue dealing with aid to Seoul—precisely because of U.S. Justice Department revelations alleging influence-hunting by South Korean lobbyists—that the body refused to ratify legislation permitting the sales of arms.

An accord reached between Seoul and Washington last July, however, stipulated that troop withdrawals would be contingent on military equipment and a strengthening of U.S. air and naval forces in the area. Without congressional approval for the arms deal, President Carter had to postpone the whole package.

Guam Doctrine

Although troop withdrawal had been made an issue by President Carter, the policy of having America's Asian allies shoulder a greater proportion of their own defense costs had been clearly enunciated by former President Richard M. Nixon in his Guam Doctrine. Mr. Nixon's statement, made in 1970, was a reaction to America's long and fruitless involvement in Vietnam's civil war. It struck leaders not only in Seoul but in other Asian capitals as the first sign of isolationism in Washington. In a recent visit to the U.S. capital, Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda added his voice to the chorus of Asian leaders who have expressed concern about American willingness and ability to defend allies in time of crisis.

For South Korea, a country facing a hostile neighbor to the north, the problem has been especially acute. It has been argued that keeping U.S. forces in Korea is expensive and dangerous. President Carter has alluded to Seoul's policy on human rights as yet another reason to withdraw ground forces. However, other U.S. observers have pointed out that the cost of maintaining a division in South Korea is considerably less than keeping the same troops in the United States. To these arguments have been added South Korean voices suggesting that withdrawing the troops would invite North Korea to make the assumption that it can go ahead with another invasion attempt.

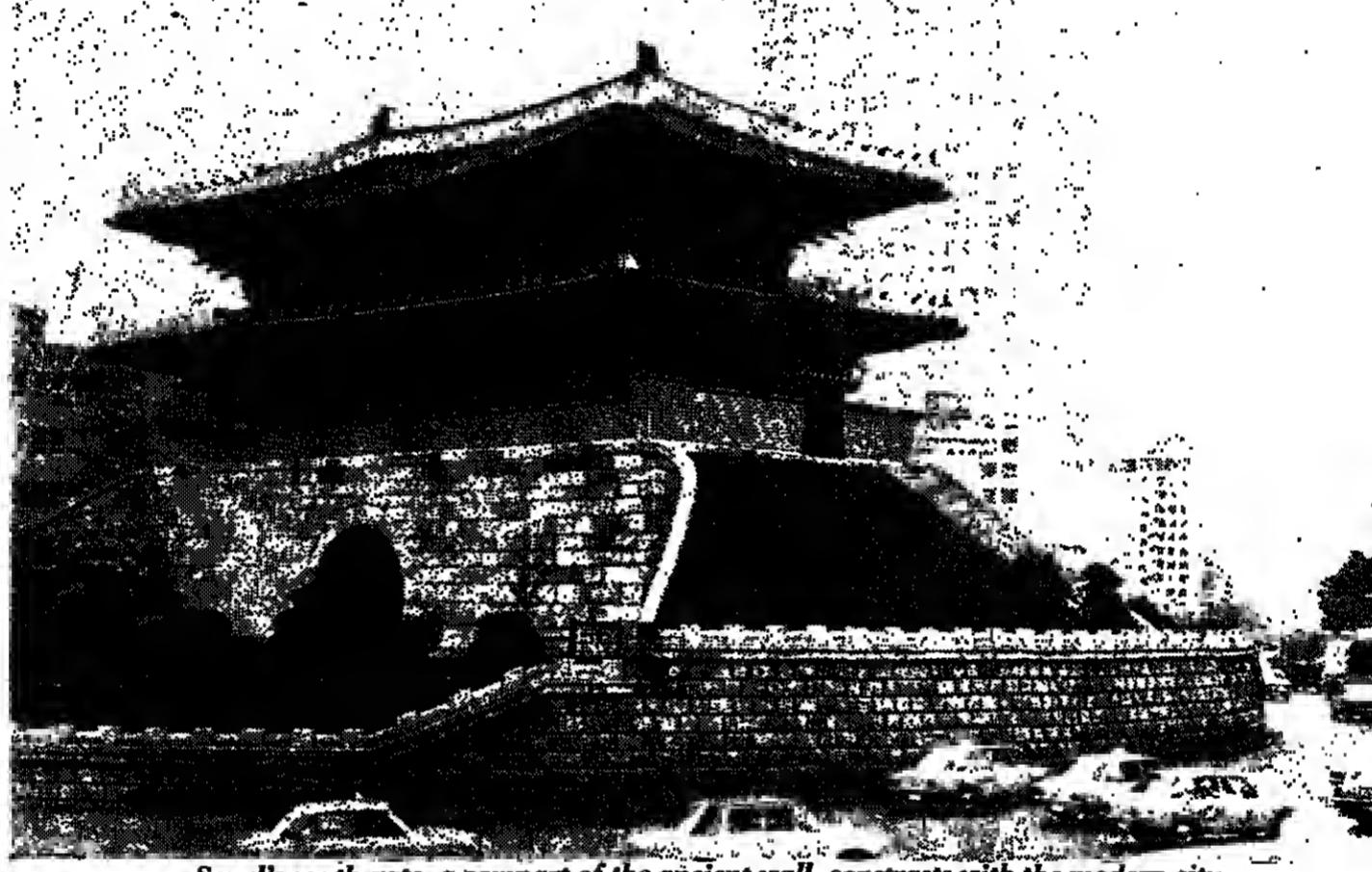
Finally, the advocates of American-style democracy may be the saddest to see the departure of U.S. troops. They point out that the announcement of U.S. intentions to leave the area in 1970 was followed by President Park Chung Hee's 1972 emergency decrees limiting personal freedoms and political activities; and they fear that the actual withdrawal may provoke a similar reaction.

Peace

President Park has said that peace is the most important element in South Korean foreign policy. It has been peace that has allowed the nation to build up its miraculously successful economy and it will be through economic strength, many feel, that the South will overwhelm the North. President Park has predicted that the South will be so strong both economically and militarily in the next four to five years that the North will no longer dare to attack.

For this reason, military analysts believe that the danger from the North has never been more apparent than it is now. The North enjoys military supremacy thanks to a strong air force and an army that is run along Stalinist lines. But Pyongyang is experiencing economic and political difficulties. North Korea has defaulted on foreign loans and a succession struggle seems to be causing divisions among President Kim Il Sung's

(Continued on Page 7)



Seoul's south gate, a rampart of the ancient wall, contrasts with the modern city.

Trade: The Need to Keep Imports Abreast of Exports

SEOUL (IHT)—The export boom that brought about South Korea's economic miracle of the 1970s was not the result of mere chance or wizardry—the nation's economists are perfectly aware of the patterns of growth of export-oriented countries. Already they are making plans to diversify South Korea's markets and upgrade the country's products.

The ingredients for growth are much the same as those that created the Japanese miracle in the last decade: low wages, no strikes and the latest technology incorporated in the most modern plants.

Nonetheless, South Koreans themselves were surprised when their government announced last Dec. 10 that the \$10-billion-per annum export target had been reached no less than three years ahead of schedule.

Exports for March topped the \$1-billion mark—although the original target had been set at \$930 million—up 32 percent over March 1977. Total exports for the first three months of 1978—\$2.6 bil-

lion—were up 28 percent over the same period a year ago. Letters of credit are also being accumulated at a corresponding rate of increase.

The invasion of foreign markets by South Korean textiles, shoes, wigs, electronic appliances and other light industrial items is continuing. However, the Commerce Industry Ministry announced in early April that the increase in income for the first three months of 1978 was attributable to the brisk performances of chemicals, steel and other products of heavy industry.

The Lion's Share

Light industrial products, which still make up the lion's share of South Korean exports, benefited from the sudden appreciation of the Japanese yen due to Japan's unusually high \$14-billion current accounts surplus. South Korean economists say they will do everything possible to spur imports to avoid following this particular pattern of Japanese success.

Foreign buyers who could no longer make a profit on expensive Japanese goods turned to Korean products. Items that benefited from the Korean won's peg to the depreciating U.S. dollar were predominantly textiles and footwear, as well as toys, musical instruments and various appliances.

However, Kim Jae Ik, the Stanford-educated head of the Economic Planning Board, is adamant on the need to keep imports abreast of exports. "We are going to have a current account deficit of about \$1 billion this year because we have to buy imports," said Dr. Kim in an interview. "In the first place we cannot afford to have our trading partners see us only as exporters," he said. South Korea enjoyed a \$500,000 current account surplus in 1977.

But more pressing economic reasons for boosting imports have become apparent in the past year. The country's huge export earnings plus the remittances of 40,000 South Korean workers overseas have combined to swell the money supply, causing the inflation rate to climb above the 10-percent point. Foreign exchange holdings reached \$4 billion in 1977.

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Dr. Kim predicted that South Korea's commodity exports for 1978 would be in the neighborhood of \$12.5 billion with imports \$1 billion above that figure. In order to achieve this goal, the government has announced an im-

port liberalization program. Already 87 items have been put on an automatic approval list, while 46 other categories will be tried on an ad hoc basis to be maintained unless excessive imports damage local industries. The latter group will include heavy-duty trucks, forklifts, refrigerators and television sets.

The Commerce Industry Ministry estimated the liberalization program will not only result in an increase of imports by \$200 million but will also contribute to the upgrading of the quality of domestic products.

But, while imports are beginning to figure greatly in South Korea's foreign trade policy, exports are the "driving engines" of the nation's growth. Government plans call for an increase in horsepower, as well as a change in direction.

Already South Korean exports of textiles have encountered protectionist barriers in North America and the European Economic Community. Textile negotiations have

(Continued on Page 3)

SEOUL (IHT)—It takes courage to be a dissident in South Korea. Government pressure has reduced the number of those willing to openly challenge official policy to a handful. Surveillance is thorough. Yet there are signs that the government is switching to subtler tactics following the bad publicity it received over its last major series of arrests of prominent dissidents in 1976.

Chun Kwan Woo, who agreed to the following interview with Ken Ishii for the IHT, is a highly respected Korean who was chief editorial writer for the newspaper Dong-a Ilbo until forced to resign in 1968 for his views. He said his phone was tapped, and that it was certain the authorities knew of the interview since an appointment had been made with him by telephone the day before to call at his suburban home.

Mr. Ishii—Where do you disagree with the government?

Mr. Chun—At present, on everything, from one to 10. About 10 years ago I wrote an article on foreign loans. The authorities viewed the article unfavorably, and I was compelled to resign as chief editorial writer for Dong-a Ilbo.

Switch to Subtler Tactics

I was re-hired two years later, perhaps out of pity, to do a history of the newspaper. Then, in 1971, I became one of the organizers of the Democratic League for the Protection of Citizens' Rights; and this really turned the authorities against me.

Q—Is there freedom of speech in Korea today?

A—The answer is not always black or white. But if one had to choose between the two, I would say no. There is freedom to write anything that pleases the authorities, but that kind of freedom existed even in ancient slave societies.

I was once called to testify in the trial of arrested Christian clergymen, and asked what it was specifically that I was prevented from writing about. I referred to the statement made by some 30 reporters of the newspaper Chosun Ilbo who were arrested three years ago. They listed these restrictions: (1) no criticism is allowed of government leaders or the KCIA (Korean Central Intelligence Agency); but it is possible to write anything about the opposition (2) it is possible to write about economic growth, but

would topple the government? Any government is subject to change when the time comes. The reasoning behind your question isn't valid unless you assume the present government should stay in power forever. This is a delicate issue in Korea—whether you are anti-government or anti-state. In many cases you can be against the government but support the state. Many patriots are anti-government. But authorities equate being anti-government with being anti-state.

Articles critical of government policy appear only in newspapers in Japan, or in Stars and Stripes (the U.S. military newspaper), or if it is a big story it is carried by American newspapers. Korean newspapers carry nothing. The dissident movement is isolated.

Q—What is the scope of the dissident movement?

A—We don't know ourselves. Those few in top government positions and big business are no doubt in favor of the present system. The vast majority who make up the rest of the people are either opposed, undecided, or afraid to speak their minds.

Q—If free elections were held, (Continued on Page 7)

Civil Rights: Government Is Toning Down the Treatment of Dissidents

Restrictions Necessary

no improvement in the lives of the people. This logic does not deny the inalienable nature of human rights; it merely raises the serious question of how to guarantee those rights under the given circumstances.

Throughout its long history, Korea was a unified country, even under Japanese colonial rule, but the end of the war brought with it the division of the country into ideologically opposed camps against the will of the people.

This meant the disruption of the once complementary economic structure of the South and the North. All heavy industries were developed in the North because of its abundant natural resources, while light industries and farming were concentrated in the South. The South Korean economy was further crippled when Kim Il Sung cut off electric power to the South.

Hot War

The division of the country also brought with it social and political instability and tensions between the two Koreas. When the cold war

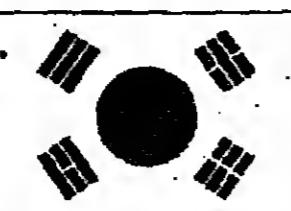
where the interests of the big powers converge. Although they change their tactics periodically, the North Koreans have never ceased to pursue their goal of communizing the whole Korean peninsula by force.

The North Koreans are not just another Communist nation. They are different from the Communists of Japan, China, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. They are unpredictable, irrational and reckless.

Korea is faced with four dilemmas that color the practice of human rights. These are national survival; economic growth and income distribution; the conflict of an indigenous working system versus a big-power penetrated system; and the linkage between domestic and international politics.

The survival of the nation is the first and ultimate responsibility of the government. As Henry Kissinger rightly pointed out, "a world in which the survival of nations is at the mercy of others is a world of insecurity, instability and oppression." This problem is particularly acute and urgent in Korea because of the division of the country and because of its strategic location

(Continued on Page 7)



Economic Growth Masks Problems in Development Plans

By Ken Ishii

SEOUL (IHT)—The rosy reports flowing out of South Korea these days over this country's phenomenal industrialization and economic growth tend to obscure some of the problems it faces—problems it must overcome if the national development scenario prepared by the government is to proceed according to plan.

By any yardstick, even by Japanese and West German standards, South Korea's performance in recent years has been impressive. The gross national product, which stood at \$2.3 billion (at current prices) in 1962, rose to \$25 billion in 1976, and to \$31.5 billion in 1977. The estimate for the current calendar year is \$39.9 billion, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB).

Per-capita GNP, a paltry \$87 in 1962, jumped to \$700 in 1976, and to \$864 in 1977. The 1978 estimate is \$1,060.

The Republic of Korea's economic growth rate was 15.5 percent in 1976, and 10.3 percent in 1977—years when most of the industrialized world was floundering in the aftermath of the oil crisis. And the EPB growth-rate estimate for 1978 is a very healthy 10.5 percent.

But with virtually no natural resources, it is through exports that Koreans must build, and survive. Indeed, foreign trade accounts for some 70 percent of its GNP. And this is where the nation faces some major tests.

Until now, South Korea has owed much of its international competitiveness to its low wages. However, that competitiveness is disappearing. At the same time, although not necessarily because of the vanishing low-wage advantage, it has shifted its emphasis in industrial development from labor-intensive light industries to technology and skill-intensive industries. Taiwan and Hong Kong can now manufacture textiles at a lower labor cost than South Korea.

Blunt

Kim Tai Dong, president of the Naway Business Journal, a respected economic daily, puts it bluntly: "I believe we have arrived at that stage where it is no longer possible to grow on low wages."

Liquid industrial products continue to account for a large share of South Korea's exports—60 percent last year—but the nation is already solidly on the way to greater industrial sophistication. Steel, industrial and precision machinery, petrochemicals, shipbuilding and electronics are the current high priority areas in government planning.

Mining and manufacturing, which accounted for 30 percent of the GNP last year, is expected to expand at an average annual rate of 14.3 percent during the government's fourth Five-Year Economic Development Plan ending in 1981.

Kim Jae Ik, director of planning at the EPB and a key figure in South Korea's economic strategy, says that "the machinery in Korea has just begun to take off." And, he adds modestly, "it seems to be doing very well." He envisions the future Korea as something like Switzerland, Sweden or Belgium: "These are small countries (like South Korea) that attained the highest standard in machinery by specializing in a narrow field and investing adequately in it."

To achieve this goal, "we are going to have to upgrade our human resources," Mr. Kim stresses. The shortage of skilled workers is probably the most formidable obstacle to the growth of the high added value industries that South Korea must develop, and vigorous efforts are being made to lay down a solid technological base.

The issue was put succinctly by Shim Won Taek, president of Daewoo Heavy Industries Ltd., one of the key firms in the Daewoo group that together with some 14 other zaibatsu (conglomerates) groupings lead South Korea's growth.

Early Stages

Despite impressive progress, Mr. Shim, like the EPB's Mr. Kim, agrees his country's machinery industry "is still in the early stages of development." He explains: "It is fairly simple to build factories provided we can pay for them and that we can do with our foreign exchange or through foreign loans. But the assimilation of technology is different. That takes considerable time."

Some 450,000 persons enter the job market every year, of whom about 40,000 are university graduates. Another 60,000 are graduates of vocational training schools. But this hardly meets demand.

As a result, the zaibatsu rival firms for top personnel, and graduates from the elite Seoul National University, Korea University and Yonsei University command starting salaries in the range of 200,000 won (\$400), or about five times starting pay elsewhere. With orders mounting and production unable to keep up, it is not uncommon for a young engineer to be lured to another organization for higher pay.

Because schools cannot turn out skilled workers fast enough, South

Korea's zaibatsu are required to undertake in-company training programs.

"We have a system," Mr. Kim explains, "under which certain companies—say, companies with 300 or 500 or more workers—are required to train at least 10 per cent of their work force. If companies refuse, they must pay a certain sum into a vocational training fund used to train workers at reluctant companies for jobs elsewhere."

Mr. Kim believes "port-of-entry" vocational training "may be satisfactory for our present stage of development." But again, with the vision of South Korea as perhaps the future Switzerland of Asia, he adds: "If we are to reach the stage of competing with, for example, a major Swiss supplier of electrical goods, port-of-entry training is insufficient. Workers in Swiss companies have more than 10 years of in-company training, and we, too, must organize training systems that continue throughout the worker's life."

Workers thus trained, he says, "provide the avenues and bridges to the sources of technology."

In developing skill-intensive industries, Mr. Kim pointed to an

other set of problems which he said are related to the size of the market." The Harvard-educated economist admitted that mistakes had been made in this area, but described this as "the tuition we pay for the sake of experience."

He illustrated: "Ten years ago, when we were building our first petrochemical complex, we decided it should have a capacity of only 100,000 metric tons a year. But it was totally uneconomical, and some of its products cost 30 percent above international prices to make. However, Korean demand has since grown, and our second petrochemical center has a capacity of 350,000 tons, which is the optimum scale for our needs."

Another example is the program to develop the manufacturing capacity for electric-power-generating equipment. Excessive world power-generating capacity and depressed world prices make it essential that this new industry be internationally competitive from the outset, for with domestic demand limited, at present, production must be

dragged back to the production lines."

on capital borrowed, and efficient management has kept it operating at above design capacity. Annual output is 2.5 million tons, but this is scheduled to increase to 3.5 million tons by the end of this year.

To date, there has been little time for research and development. South Korea's industrial captains recognize the urgent need for R & D, but the pressures of production are great.

Mr. Shim, whose firm is South Korea's largest manufacturer of heavy machinery, says "less than 1 percent of Daewoo's sales go into R & D." The amount is so small "I'm ashamed to mention it," he adds. "We do engage in research, but we are so busy that you realize it, the people in R & D are drawn back to the production

technical school."

In terms of Daewoo's sales, imported technology accounts for some 40 percent and South Korean technology 60 percent. But the percentage varies by product. Close to 80 percent of the technology for forklifts, made under a technical tie-up with Japan, is imported. For heavy construction equipment which is manufactured to individual requirements, 80 percent of the parts are domestic.

"Our target," Mr. Shim says, "is to reach the point where we can make the product entirely with Korean parts five years after the tech-

nical tie-up is begun. But in reality this may be difficult."

Part of the problem lies in the small and medium companies—the hundreds and thousands of subcontractors on whom the zaibatsu manufacturers depend. In Mr. Shim's words: "It's no use for just the giant enterprises to modernize and expand. The small industries that supply us with components must keep pace. Also, salaries in the medium and small industries have averaged 4.6 percent."

Daewoo also maintains its own vocational training school for high school graduates. In another program, it rotates employees in in-company training to upgrade their skills. Another project calls for the building of a Daewoo-operated technical school.

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"Unless there is government regulation, we are headed on a collision course," Mr. Shim warns.

However, if the success with which the government has guided is South Korea's growth to date is any indication, it seems unlikely

such a disaster will be allowed to occur.

South Korea's successive Five-Year Plans have been too well orchestrated to permit any major error at this stage.

Since the first plan was begun in 1962, the annual growth rate in the mining and manufacturing sector has averaged 17.9 percent, while the rate for agriculture, forestry and fisheries combined has averaged 4.6 percent.

A slowdown in the growth of exports is expected to cause a decline in the annual average growth rate for mining and manufacturing, to around 14 percent against 20 percent in the third period (1972-76).

The growth rate for electric machinery, shipbuilding and other heavy industries is predicted to increase in mining and manufacturing to the share of GNP. The 30 percent of GNP that this sector accounted for in 1977 compares with 17 percent in 1962. Correspondingly, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as a percentage of GNP dropped from 37 percent in 1962 to 24 percent in 1977.

The shift in the nation's industrial structure is also indicated by the increase in mining and manufacturing to the share of GNP. The 30 percent of GNP that this sector accounted for in 1977 compares with 17 percent in 1962. Correspondingly, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as a percentage of GNP dropped from 37 percent in 1962 to 24 percent in 1977.

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The priority on manufacturing has been underscored by the increase in the GNP share of heavy and chemical industries in this sector from 33 to 42 percent during the same 15-year period.

The export-oriented economic development of the previous Five-Year Plans continues into the fourth plan (1977-81) that foresees

an increase from 30 to 41 percent in mining and manufacturing.

The GNP share of agriculture and forestry is expected to continue to decrease, reaching 19 percent in 1981. The share of social overhead capital and other services is expected to drop from 45 to 41 percent during the fourth plan period, while

the share of mining and manufacturing is expected to increase from 30 to 41 percent.

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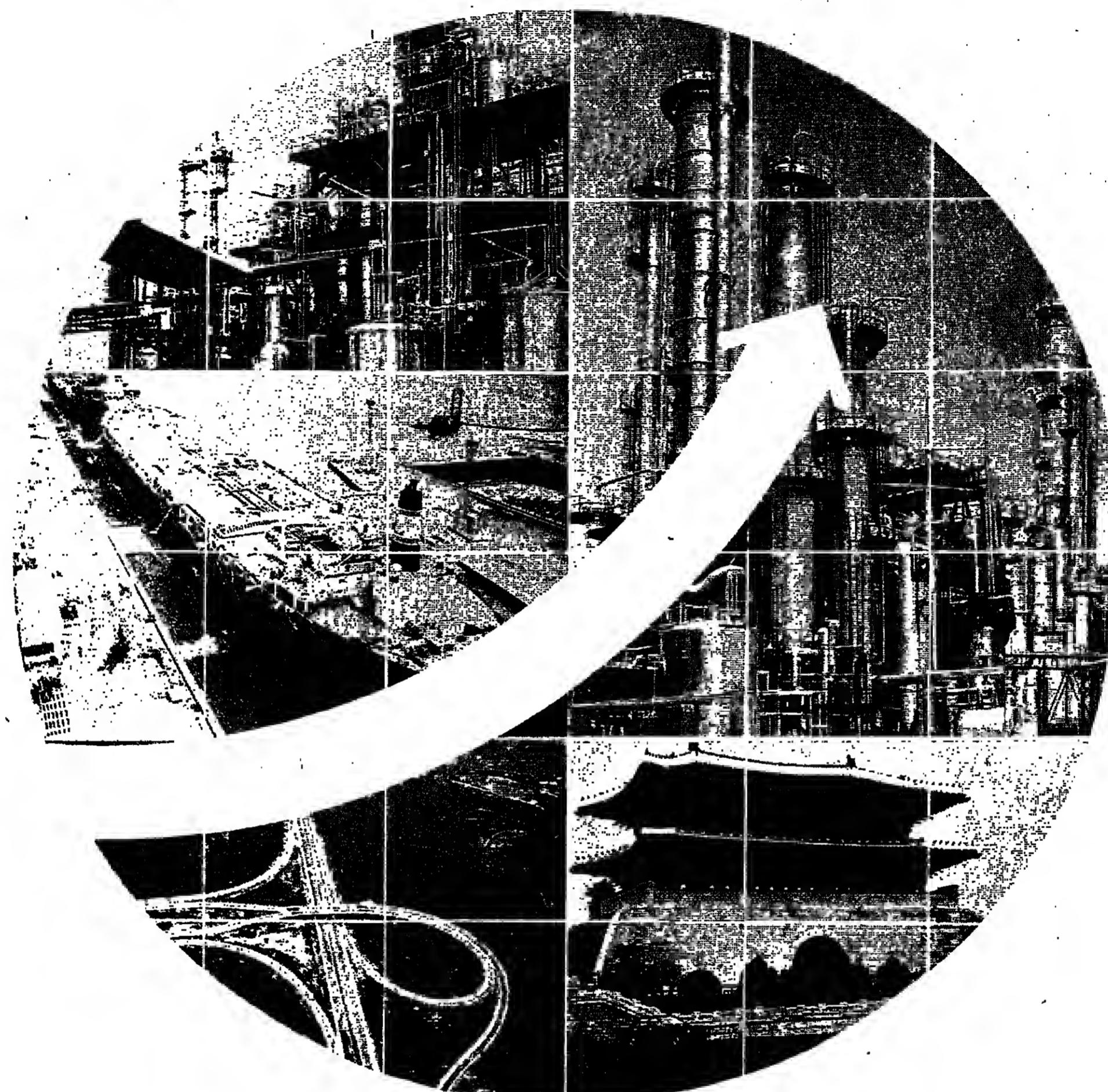
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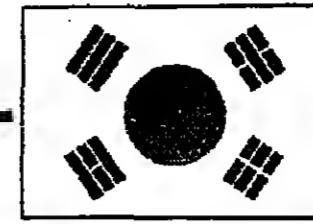
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The Rural Community Has Its Own Self-Help Program

DUL (IHT)—Even the strongest critics of Park Chung Hee say that the president has helped the South Korean people a great deal by encouraging their participation in their own affairs.

where is this sense of participation more visible than in the so-called *Saemaul Undong*, or New Village Movement? Symbolized by the slogan of "self-help, diligence and cooperation," the movement was launched by President Park at a provincial governors' meeting held in April 1970. The movement started first as a self-help program and later as a nationwide campaign not only to reduce the gap in income and living standards between rural and urban segments of the nation's population but also to inspire a sense of national renaissance.

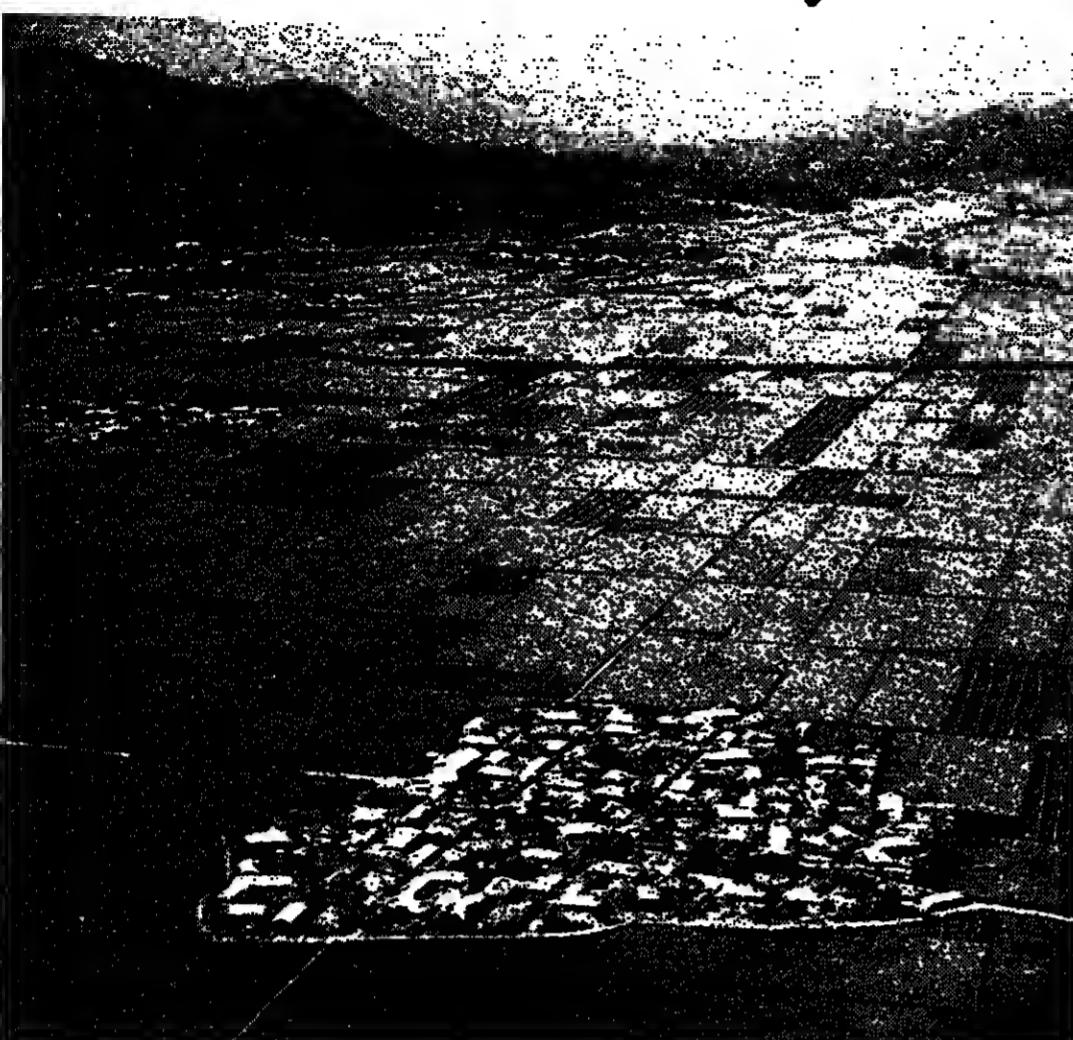
After years of lagging behind the favored industrial sector, Korea's rural community appears to be responding well to Mr. Park's self-help development program.

The government's own figures show that farm household incomes have already tripled during the 1970 period. In 1977, for instance, the average farm family income of \$2,876 almost reached the average urban family income of \$2,977.

Statistics

A visit to a *Saemaul* village gives insight into the reserves of efficiency South Korea is able to call upon. In a village community hall, for example, a *Saemaul* leader will proudly display his records of achievement. The South Koreans, it should be noted, have the same natural respect for statistics as do most Americans. Just as in Seoul, where government planners will drown visitors in figures—from last year's GNP to projected export targets for the current year—the *Saemaul* leader will explain how many tons of rice and barley have been harvested during the year, and how many pigs and chickens have been raised. In the countryside, the movements look even better than they do on paper.

Most Koreans seem to agree that an annual family income of \$2,876 brings remarkable changes in many respects: People



Using government know-how, farmers have built roads and bridges, irrigation and drainage systems.



Helicopters spray chemical fertilizers over fields as part of the Saemaul Movement program.

have enough to eat; the rags of the past are discarded for sturdy work clothes; more oxen pull the plows; and, in some cases, tractors replace oxen. Television aerials sprout from rooftops.

Instead of subsisting on a single rice crop, the farmers are now diversifying into winter barley, pigs, poultry, dairy cattle and cash crops.

Target

The target for 1980 is to boost every village to self-sufficiency and provide the average farm family with an annual income of \$3,500. Since agricultural production is limited by land shortage and climate, the government also wants to direct rural people to off-farm

government's penchant for the adjective "revolutionary."

Particularly important are the new roads—25,000 miles of them by government figures—which have cut travel time and opened up many villages to tractors and wheeled transport.

All *Saemaul* projects have to be approved by villagers through active debates, and once projects are approved, they are implemented by the villagers en masse.

This grass roots democracy, many feel, is responsible for the emergence of the ablest men and women as leaders in their communities.

These village leaders are periodically given instruction on self-improvement methods at the state-run *Saemaul* training institutes not only by seasoned specialists but also by model leaders who have performed successful *Saemaul* programs.

White-collar workers from the cities—university professors, government officials, journalists and businessmen—take part in a week-long *Saemaul* training as well.

In addition to the socioeconomic benefits claimed for the *Saemaul* movement, equal emphasis is placed on its moral effects. For the movement's aims are threefold: spiritual reform, social progress, economic development.

In 1974, the government began the drive to make *Saemaul* a pan-

national movement by carrying it into the urban areas. In the towns and cities, *Saemaul* projects have thus far centered on anti-luxury and anti-waste campaigns, improve-your-neighborhood programs and labor welfare within industries.

Most Koreans seem to agree that it is due to President Park's *Saemaul* movement as well as his economic development plans that the South Koreans have been able to pick themselves up by the bootstraps in recent years. And Mr. Park maintains that the movement reflects his own view of politics and Korean-style democracy and that it is an essential part of the *Yushin* (Revitalizing Reform) Constitution, which has created considerable comment and controversy at home and abroad in view of what his critics call its "undemocratic nature." Nonetheless, as the Times of London recently remarked, "Through *Saemaul*, democracy is being practised in the South Korean countryside to a degree unknown there before—and still unknown in most parts of the world."

—P.H.

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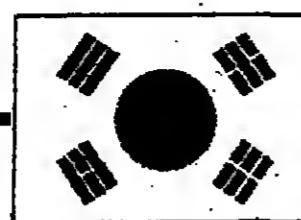
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'The Irish of Asia'—Ebullient, Full of Song and Laughter

By Alan Freeman

SEOUL (IHT)—The intensity with which the South Koreans labor is cause for more and more worry to the Japanese as they look across the Sea of Japan—or the East Sea, as the South Koreans call it—to their northern neighbor.

As inflation, the increased costs of doing business and the seemingly inevitable rise to the value of the yen cut away at Japan's competitiveness in industries as varied as micro-circuitry or shipbuilding, the Japanese see South Korean export corporations moving into those fields. Further, the Koreans are capable of underselling and undercutting in the very areas that Japan developed during its own dramatic economic surge of the previous decade.

Just as the U.S. textile industry bitterly fought Japanese textile imports during the early 1970s bringing one of the severest diplomatic crises ever between the two nations, so the Japanese textile industry is finding itself threatened by the growing sophistication of the South Korean textile industry.

Furthermore, the Japanese often accused by Westerners of being too devoted to their work—can increasingly be heard to say that the Koreans work too hard. South Korea is trying to do what Japan did in a shorter time and from a start further back on the road to industrial development.

Love-Hate

Historically, the Koreans have always worried the Japanese. The two countries have an intense, convoluted love-hate relationship that goes back centuries and that was further complicated by Japan's colonial influence that lasted from 1905 to 1945.

Who are these people who can worry the Japanese?

They are a people of similar origins to the Japanese, but a people whose culture is uniquely their own, a culture the Japanese tried to smother during the years when they dominated Korea.

Physically, they are bigger and more robust than the Japanese. The Mongol heritage is more clearly stamped in their faces and bodies than the Japanese, who are a blend of many Asian racial groups, a process still not fully understood.

The Koreans are people often

ebullient, full of song and laughter—and simultaneously of dark and brooding emotions.

They have also been called the Greeks of Asia—a proud, flinty people born and bred of a harsh landscape, a country poor in natural resources, a land of barren mountains, with viciously cold winters and sometimes searing hot summers.

They are a people to whom nature has granted little, even in comparison to the resource-poor Japanese; more so in comparison to the peoples of the richer, warmer lands to the south.

Like a Commie

Although a tiny country hanging like a comma from the Asian landmass, South Korea has maintained its cultural independence from China, to which for centuries it paid tribute intellectually and politically.

The non-tonal language is distinct from the tonal Chinese dialects. Although Chinese characters are used in writing, they are mixed with the uniquely Korean writing system called *hangul*. Linguists have called this system the most nearly perfect written language in the world.

The Koreans are a people with a great belief in education. The respect for learning is part of the heritage left to the Koreans by the centuries of Chinese culture and Confucian studies. South Korean families make great sacrifices to send their children to universities.

Korean food is hot and spicy, distinct from Mongolian or Chinese cuisines. It is robust food, brought to a festive table in over-flowing vessels, with none of the restrained elegance and tiny portions of traditional Japanese food preparation.

The Korean temper is hot and spicy as well; a Korean will fight back loudly and emphatically if he feels his rights have been violated. The Japanese, on the other hand, will more likely accept the slight or the wrong, and seek vengeance later. The Japanese call the Koreans vulgar and barbaric; the Koreans call the Japanese devious and barbaric.

Westerners often find the South Koreans the most approachable of all Asian peoples. The Koreans insist on dignity and respect from



Street life in downtown Seoul.

foreigners, but they will assert themselves as individuals far more than other Asians.

Also, unlike most of the Asian peoples, their worst colonial experiences were at the hands of other Asians—for centuries, the Chinese,

and from the early part of this century until 1945, the Japanese. Western Christian missions tolerated and controlled by the Japanese—often became centers of dissent and anti-Japanese sentiment. Thus the Koreans have none of the ex-colonial feelings toward the West that affect the relationships of other Asian nations with the former colonial powers.

This is not to say that they are slavish admirers of the West. Far from it. Though their popular cul-

ture has been heavily Americanized during the years of a large U.S. military presence here, they have not succumbed to imitating the United States.

South Koreans view the United States with considerable skepti-

cism. They appreciate deeply that the United States came to their side during the Korean War. But they like to remind visitors that, in their view, the Communist powers were encouraged to fight that war when the United States pulled its forces out of Korea in the late 1940s and declared the Korean peninsula outside the U.S. defense perimeter.

They also remember that in the late 19th century the United States signed a treaty pledging to come to Korea's defense if the nation were attacked by an outside power, but that in subsequent years the United States stood by without demurres as Japan increased its influence over Korea, finally dominating it completely.

They are a people with a strong sense of fatalism and with a historically justified fear that their fate has rarely been in their own hands.

The Novel

A high-ranking Western diplomat agreed with a reporter's observation that the Koreans seem to regard their country as the naval of Asia, a country at the center of all the problems confronting Asia today.

The divided peninsula has become the focus of power struggles among the world's major powers. Both China and the Soviet Union touch Korea's only land border, while the nearest neighbor to South Korea is Japan, the economic power linked to the Western military giant, the United States.

There is a saying often heard in Asia that "when the elephants fight, the ants tremble."

The Koreans know exactly what that means. To a large extent their history has been kept out of their control. Koreans North and South

bitterly remind Westerners that a current 33-year division of the country was the result of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, a footer to the arrangements over what to do about a defeated Japan.

This history explains much of their present drive to build the economy and their apparent acceptance of economic and political conditions often abhorrent to Westerners. With economic strength, they hope, they will have some leverage in the world community that affect their destiny.

History Repeats

They are great believers in history repeating itself. So they see the present U.S. plans to withdraw their troops in the same light as is to them a history of alternating U.S. betrayal and friendship—determined by U.S. interests not South Korea.

The Koreans are loyal people. They do not give this loyalty easily, but when a man gains confidence of a Korean, he will retain that loyalty no matter how difficult the repercussions may be.

And a man who has gained a position of respect holds that respect as long as he is considered worthy—even if he becomes a bitter opponent. The leading elder statesman of South Korea, former president Yun Po Sun, is now the most honored symbol of the dissident movement in South Korea. Though he has been convicted of violating emergency decrees, Mr. Yun's popularity still hangs in the balance, particularly in the presidential office.

Even if the current government considers Mr. Yun an enemy, it pays him this gesture of honor, due him as a former president.

that Japan does not have a No. 1 Korea at its doorstep.

While recognizing that unification is impossible under present conditions, officials in Seoul say they would like to find areas of cooperation, such as an agreement to allow reunions among relatives separated by Korea's division.

Talks between the two sides of the North-South Coordinating Committee at one stage produced an agreement to set up a hot line between Seoul and Pyongyang. The Seoul end of the line has been stalled in the committee's Seoul office.

"We keep ringing every day, but there is no answer at the other end," one South Korean official said.

Impressions: What Has Not Changed Is the People

in 1976 of two U.S. officers at the DMZ by North Korean soldiers.

Security

The concern for security is the government's justification for the curtailment of free speech and other rights, and Pyongyang's behavior has done little to persuade the public that the restrictions are merely an excuse to hang on to power. In fact, if free elections were held today, the overwhelming view of persons outside government is that President Park Chung Hee would win handily.

How many activist dissidents are there in South Korea today? It is hard to say. Perhaps the best informed guess is around 200. Presi-

dent Park's emergency decree keeps tight screws on anything that smacks of criticism of the government.

The opposition has been all but muzzled except for the Christians. The government is reluctant to get tough with them, presumably to avoid arousing criticism abroad. Although political gatherings are banned, Christians may gather for religious purposes, and dissidents use such occasions to further their cause. (South Korea has 4,650,000 Protestants and 1,050,000 Catholics.)

But even among Christians, dissidents are only a handful. And as if to emphasize this, conservative Christian groups set themselves apart by occasionally staging mass

rallies at the May 16 Plaza between Seoul and Kimp'o airport.

At one time the dissident movement was mainly concerned with theory. Recently, however, there have been indications that the movement is turning to a more practical approach—to wooing labor. For example, Cardinal Kim Soon Hwan issued a statement not long ago on the suppression of labor union activity at a textile factory.

Low Wages

True, labor's wages, especially for the unskilled, are low, and observers point to this as a possible source of unrest. But the government with its usual efficiency ap-

pears to be keeping abreast with hefty wage increases this year—by as much as 70 per cent for bus conductors. It is also taking steps to implement a minimum monthly wage of 30,000 won (\$60) by the end of 1978.

According to government officials, South Korea needs an annual growth of close to 10 per cent for its economy to attain planned growth targets.

South Korean businessmen say the nation is following a development pattern almost identical to Japan's. Both have no natural resources. Both have industrial people. Both must export to live. And if Japan can succeed, there seems no reason why South Korea cannot. One major difference is

that Japanese does not have a No. 1 Korea at its doorstep.

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Art: The Missing Link Between China and Japan

Three Kingdoms

SEOUL (IHT)—While the art of China and Japan is well known outside of these countries, that of Korea is almost totally overlooked.

Yet Korean art is the missing link between the art of China and Japan. There was little direct contact between the Japanese and Chinese until the 19th century; before then the Koreans acted as something of a catalyst for those cultures.

The Chinese came down into the northern part of the Korean peninsula as early as 400 B.C. When they were finally driven from the country, they had left a lasting cultural imprint.

But, despite the strong impact of Chinese culture upon Korea, Korean art has always managed to maintain its own special quality—a kind of tranquil attitude in contrast to the rigid form of Chinese or the highly delicate, if not nervous, style of Japanese art.

An Impact

South Korea exports of rolling stock, ships, machinery, electronic goods and other products have begun to make an impact on the world market that nobody, at least outside the country, thought possible 10 years ago.

In Seoul's streets, foreign-made

cars have been largely replaced by such brands as the Ford and British that roll off South Korea's own assembly lines.

Wages are rising, and, in the opinion of some, will reach a point in the not too distant future when Korean workers will no longer find that much more remunerative to take jobs overseas (although the 70,000 South Koreans in the Middle East and their construction projects last year brought in more than enough foreign exchange to pay for the nation's \$10 billion oil bill.)

What has not changed is the people. If they were industrious before, they are even more so today. And if there was concern over the threat of Communist North Korea across the border on the 38th parallel, the concern lingers today. This concern, in fact, affects almost every phase of activity in one way or another.

The Korean War triggered by the North's invasion ended only 25 years ago, and the generation that fought the Communists is still around to remember. The concern has been kept alive by periodic incidents such as the North Korean commando assault on the presidential palace in Seoul in 1968, and the 1972 discovery of a secretly burrowed North Korean tunnel under the demilitarized zone even as the two Koreas were proceeding with a dialogue seeking common grounds for an improvement in relations.

Most recently there was the murder

of the beauty of the Korean celadon, a translucent pale green glazed porcelain...

is always harmonious in form and discreet in design.



Chinese excelled in texture and in Japanese in color.

The beauty of the Korean celadon, a translucent pale-green glazed porcelain, has always been admired. The Chinese themselves praised its shape and color. This comparably delicate blue-green often served as a background for incised decoration filled with white and black slips. Chrysanthemums, cranes and clouds were among the favorite subjects.

Korean celadon is always harmonic in form and discreet in design: the gaudy colors found on many Chinese porcelains were never used. Besides bases and jackets of lovely and dignified simplicity, such technically intricate objects as incense burners, cosmetic boxes, pots and bowls, were made from celadon.

If the Koryo dynasty is famous for its celadon, the Yi dynasty is of interest because of its painting. Here, too, the influence is undeniably Chinese, but the Koreans managed to take the painting of China to its next stage of artistic evolution, even before the Chinese did. Some of the Yi painters adopted Chinese Sung Period ink painting and then immediately switched to a more relaxed or individualized stylized technique, found later in the Yuan period in China.

Folk Painting

In terms of both content and technique, folk painting is undoubtedly the most specifically Korean art form, since the genre truly represents the wit, humor and mirth of the common people. The long-neglected Yi dynasty art has recently been rediscovered, thanks largely to the tireless efforts of Zaryong, Korea's preeminent anti-textured-folk art collector.

As a whole, Yi paintings are almost monochromatic, relying for effect on shading and a few subdued touches of color. The general impression is one of serenity, of meditation and a profound sense of oneness with nature. This is in contrast to the more flamboyant Japanese paintings whose form and composition are somewhat sacrificed in favor of exuberant expressiveness.

There is seldom anything violent or disquieting about Yi paintings. Their beauty lies in their quiet dignity, a trait that prevails throughout the history of Korean art.

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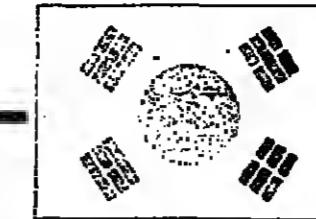
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for years asserted that command-shaped jades existed only in ancient Japan.

Korean artists and artisans from the kingdom of Paekche were the first to go to Japan, taking with them a tradition that subsequently formed the basis for characteristic Japanese art.

Silla, in the southeast, cut off from the mainstream of Chinese influence, developed more slowly, but produced objects of great originality. For centuries, the royal tombs lay hidden among the gentle hills and pine trees at Kyongju, Silla's capital. First brought to light by archaeologists in 1971, they have revealed a great number of magnificent treasures among the ancient royal graves.

Among them is a royal crown made of thin sheets of gold and jewels and molded in such a way that the slightest movement causes all the ornaments to glitter in the sunlight with a dazzling splendor. The kingdom of Silla grew in power until the 7th century when it was able to unite with the other kingdoms to form the United Kingdom of Silla, thus inaugurating the Golden Age of Korean art. The bronze gilt statues from this period are little masterpieces of symmetry. The Koreans have always been masters of form and line, while the



Quality Work Force Has Unequaled Reputation for Diligence

IHT—If South Korea's spectacular and successful bid to break out from the ranks of developing nations rests upon a combination of cultural, economic and political factors, the element that stands out is the quality of the Korean work force. It is well-educated, energetic and disciplined.

On the textile factory workers often spend eight hours a day at spinning machines in South Korean mills to the construction laborers who put in double time from dawn to midnight on Middle Eastern development projects, their reputation for diligence is unequalled.

So much so that it led a visiting businessman in Seoul to observe that the Koreans are the only people in the world who make the Japanese look lazy.

A recent survey of working hours from 48 countries made by the International Labor Organization lends credence to this view. It showed

that the average work week in South Korea is the longest at 57.7

hours as for all fields, ranging from

industries to manufacturing and agriculture. Runners-up were Czechoslovakia and Switzerland with aver-

age work weeks of about 43 hours.

The reasons for South Korea's

long working hours are varied,

such as an unemployment rate

running at 3.8 percent in 1977, the la-

bor market remains fiercely com-

petitive, while the relatively low

labor costs for manual workers spur

them to seek additional earnings by

long overtime. But the domi-

nance of work ethic in South Korea is

the pervasive Confucian tradition

that teaches each individual to

chase up to his obligations so as not

to bring shame on his family.

Statistics

According to government statis-

tics, 36.3 percent of the country's

19.000 population was "eco-

nically active" in 1977, with 42.5

percent engaged in farm work. The

classic definition of "economically

active" is a person over the age of

16 who works more than one hour

per week.

In addition to the same

16 were 12,929,000 persons, of

which 46.7 percent worked on

factories and 56.3 percent elsewhere.

Agricultural employment decreased

by 1.1 percent during the year while

industrial employment gained 3

percent.

With the nation's economy grow-

ing at an average rate of 10 percent

for the past 15 years, pro-

gram changes have taken place

regarding the growth of a

relatively uneven social structure.

It has put the standard of living

among managers and technicians in

the growing middle class into sharp

contrast with that of the subso-

cial-level existence of factory

and laborers.

For instance, wages for textile

factory workers ranged until a few

months ago from \$55 a month for

beginners to \$65 for regular

male workers. Male workers

earned \$112.

In comparison, the average

monthly salary for a college gradu-

ate with a white collar job is \$422.

In both cases, however, these

standards are supplemented by per-

sonal benefits characteristic of the

commercial nature of South Korean

business.

Textile mill workers are provided

with free meals and dormitory facili-

ties and are paid bonuses.

The assortment of perks for

white collar workers includes free

meals and other allowances as

well as bonuses of between 4-to-6

times their basic salaries.

Sliding Scale

Also due to the Confucian tradi-

tion, South Korean business prizes

education highly. A sliding scale is

applied to the salaries of employees

in regard to their educational

level. Against the average \$422 ba-

se monthly salary for a college

graduate, an employee who has

fully completed primary school

receives \$105, a junior high

school graduate gets \$117.50 and a

higher high school graduate earns

\$3.50.

One example is the modern Hy-

dai Shipyard on Mipo Bay fac-

ing the Sea of Japan, where the

question of human rights in

Korea is not one of definition or if

how to legally guarantee full rights,

but one of how to maximize rights

under the present circumstances,

or how to regain rights without

risking national security and social

stability needed for progress.

An overwhelming majority of

people in Korea exercise funda-

mental rights without interference

23,000 workers earn an average of \$150 a month. For this they work six days a week with one extra day off each month. They get an additional four-day vacation each year. Here again, they are provided with practically free housing and free medical care and can also attend a company-run trade school where they can improve their skills and further their education.

At the bottom of the scale are young girls, some only 12 or 13 years old, who sit on hard wooden benches in dimly lit cubicles endlessly churning out shirt collars and cuffs for a few cents an hour.

No one can say for how long this state of affairs will continue. While wages have risen at an average rate of 20 percent annually in recent years, much of that rise has been eaten away by inflation and tax increases.

Some Seoul officials agree that many average Koreans have begun to question what their nation's spectacular growth has done for them personally.

With increasing frequency, local newspapers have recently highlighted the plight of urban low-wage workers. One report stated that 12

wages for textile factory workers ranged until a few months ago from \$55 a month for female beginners to \$65 for regular female workers. Male workers earned \$112.

In comparison, the average monthly salary for a college graduate with a white collar job is \$422....

At the bottom of the scale are young girls, some only 12 or 13 years old, who sit on hard wooden benches in dimly lit cubicles endlessly churning out shirt collars and cuffs for a few cents an hour.

percent of them were paid starvation wages, averaging from \$62 to \$103 a month, when a Bank of Korea survey showed that they needed \$191 to subsist.

In order to head off possible labor unrest, the government

ordered, in March, a 24-percent increase in wages of workers in the country's 10 major textile mills, where sporadic work stoppages had taken place.

The move was significant in that

textile workers, numbering some

700,000 of whom 22 percent are organized in labor unions, constitute the largest single bloc in the 910,000-member Korean Federation of Trade Unions.

While these unions are officially

sanctioned, they are weak and ineffec-

tive. Strikes and collective bar-

gaining are outlawed under the National Defense Act of 1971. Living

activism of any kind is nippled in the bud by the massive security

apparatus while the Korean Central Intelligence Agency harasses

Christian groups that advise workers on their right under the Labor Law and on how to deal with unions.

This law provides for a 48-hour work week, at 8 hours per day. However it contains a provision that if the employer and the workers of an enterprise agree, a 60-hour work week is permissible.

The notion that employment overseas decreases unemployment at home and brings in foreign currency prompted the South Korean government to encourage the migration of skilled manpower overseas.

South Koreans can now be found working on construction projects in the Middle East, the Philippines and Guam, as nurses and coal miners in West Germany and as bar girls in Hawaii and California, where "Korean bars" are becoming increasingly popular among non-Koreans.

But the main thrust was in the Middle East. Government statistics show that between 1973 and 1977 an aggregate of 61,871 South Koreans went to Saudi Arabia, 11,394 to Iran, 6,629 to Kuwait and

384 to Iraq. Those who have remained abroad number 41,387 in Saudi Arabia, 7,522 in Kuwait, 6,728 in Iran and 303 in Iraq.

The logic behind this migration was that the Arabs had oil money, big construction plans and few skilled workers. South Korea had construction crews trained both by domestic contractors and by the U.S. military in Vietnam.

In the last four years, South Korean firms have undertaken sophisticated projects ranging from housing and industrial complexes to ports and a naval base in the Middle East, all of which have brought an estimated \$5 billion into Seoul's coffers.

The South Korean workers in Arab lands live in isolated, all-male compounds, earning as much as \$600 a month. They are required to send 30 percent of their paychecks home.

There is a favorite anecdote, told by Seoul officials, on the subject of overseas workers. It tells how Iranian authorities, impressed by the night work of South Koreans at Khorramshahr in Iran, gave a \$210-million contract to a South Korean firm despite the fact that Iraq has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

This overseas migration of skilled workers hired not only by South Korean firms but also by foreign contractors has, however, backfired.

Because of an acute shortage of trained manpower at home, Seoul has banned, effective this month, the hiring of South Korean workers for employment with foreign firms overseas.

Another indirect effect of this drain was the government's authorization to bus companies in Pusan

to give a huge 70-percent wage in-

crease to their bus drivers and female bus guides. The drivers now

get \$600 a month and the women

were higher than at home.

—R.Y.H.

Government Uses Subtler Tactics to Curb Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)

do you think the present govern-

ment would be returned to office?

... Of all the constitutional freedoms, freedom of speech is the most basic of all. Without it, other freedoms are meaningless. There is only one place where dissidents can gather, and that is in the building of the National Christian Council in Seoul. People meet there every Friday....

another five persons, that's still fewer than 3,000. In other words, the authorities know that our audience is very limited.

There was also the case last April 19 when between 200 and 300 dissidents assembled on the anniversary of the revolution that overthrew [former President] Syngman Rhee.

After the assembly, they began a demonstration march, and one woman took out a banner from her pocket and held it up with her hands. She hadn't advanced more than one meter before a plainclothesman went up to her and took it away. Then another demonstrator did the same, with the same result. There must have been about

10 who did this. Then, after the demonstrators had marched for about 1,000 meters, police trucks rounded them up and drove them away. But after driving a while, the trucks stopped by the roadside and released everyone.

However, I don't interpret this as a sign that the government is softening. Rather, the government realized that failure in release the demonstrators would have brought on bad publicity.

—Q—Are there many dissident organizations?

—We have organized many, but all are forced to disband after a few months. Organization leaders are followed everywhere by plain-

Foreign Policy Issues Dominate

(Continued from Page 1)

The recent improvement in Seoul's relations with these countries, some observers feel, in doubt induced the Soviets to deal more mildly than they might have with the passengers and crew of a Korean Airlines jet that Soviet fighters forced to land on a frozen lake near Murmansk.

Although two passengers died and others were injured by Soviet cannon fire, the passengers and most of the crew were released within 48 hours, while the pilot and

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